

DECEMBER 1948

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

Christmas
Lights

*Y*OUR International President and
International Secretary take this opportunity
to wish you and the members of your family

A Merry Christmas

Our resolve for 1949 is to serve this
great organization to the best of our ability;
to defend its interests; to maintain its prestige;
to secure the best possible working conditions
and wages for all its members.

Fraternally yours,



W. W. Tracy
International President

J. Scott Milne
International Secretary

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS★

Volume XLVII, No. 12

December, 1948



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This Month

The resounding victory for labor in the November elections is interpreted in stories on pages 2 and 4. Both stories, written on the day after election, doubtless reflect the jubilation that pervaded International Headquarters when the magnitude of the victory became apparent. It truly has been a great day for labor.... Continuing its "Men at Work" series,

dealing with the various jurisdictions of the I. B. E. W., the JOURNAL this month discusses the work of the television technician (page 18)... Bearing in mind that Christmas isn't far off, our "With the Ladies" department (page 12) gets into the spirit of the occasion by offering timely Yule suggestions.

A Merry Christmas to all!

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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POSTMASTERS: Change of address cards on Form 3578 should be sent to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Published monthly and entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.—Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922. Subscription price: United States and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance. Printed in U. S. A. This JOURNAL will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is closing date. All copy must be in our hands on or before this time.

GOOD JOB WELL DONE

November 3, 1948.

To Members of I.B.E.W. Throughout The Nation:

Today organized labor has won a great victory. A little over a year ago a Congress that we can only describe as hostile to labor enacted a vicious anti-labor bill. This Congress was the one we elected by default. In 1946 our people did not vote.

The blow that was struck at our intrinsic rights was the dynamo that spurred us to action. The challenge of the 80th Congress did not go unanswered. All members of organized labor forgot individual differences and united to fight for their very lives.

The organ which the A. F. of L.'s eight million members chose was Labor's League for Political Education, headed by one of our own, Joseph Keenan of Local Union No. 134. The Electrical Workers supported Labor's League to the fullest. Brother Keenan told us at our Convention that the Electrical Workers had contributed twice as much as any other international union to the League. When our League was set up your International Officers affiliated with the League and became active and remained active throughout the campaign. We only wish that it were possible for each one of us to personally thank you. You have done a grand job.

You gave money, but you did something else far more important. You became labor conscious, citizen conscious, vote conscious. You got out the vote. If you want proof positive, just read our press secretaries' letters for the past few months. And your efforts have paid dividends, for organized labor has made a telling conquest.

All but one of the candidates for the Senate, supported by Labor's League, have been elected. As for the candidates for the

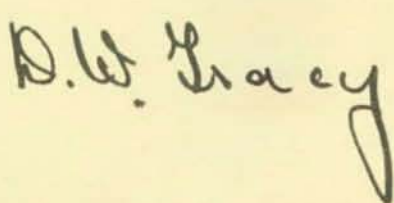
House of Representatives supported for reelection, final returns show that 171 have been successfully elected to the 81st Congress. Seventy-eight Congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in the 80th Congress have been defeated and no Senator or Congressman who voted for labor on the Taft-Hartley Act has suffered defeat, with the exception of three members of the House defeated by labor-supported candidates expected to have better labor records than the incumbents.

Labor's voice has been heard in the land—its strength has been felt. But a triumphant labor must be humble too. We must not let our victory make us over-confident. We must never be lulled back to the state of apathy in which we found ourselves a few short months ago.

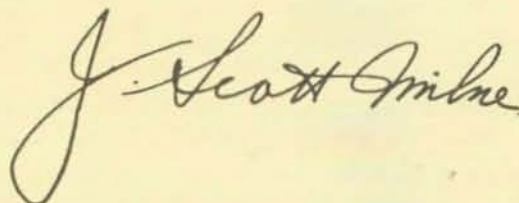
The fight is not yet finished, but by your vote yesterday, the decks have been cleared for action. This fight may be long and hard, but by the common determination you have shown, we know it is only a matter of time before the Taft-Hartley Law will be erased from the Statutes. If the 81st Congress does not accomplish this, we will make further changes at the next election. We may need to bombard our chosen representatives in the United States Capitol with letters and telegrams of reminder, that American labor helped to put them there and expects them to remove the blot placed on it by the 80th Congress. Should we need that support I know we can count on the members of our Brotherhood one hundred per cent. With God's help the job will be done.

We are united. We must stay united, we who have won this first battle, and further unite with those who have lost, to maintain this nation as the stronghold of democracy on the face of the earth, and lead the way in obtaining peace for the world.

Sincerely yours,



International President.



International Secretary.

The Election—Labor's Victory!

AS YOUR JOURNAL goes to press, and the election shouting and the tumult dies, the votes are in and a somewhat bewildered, amazed and happy American people are looking forward to the four years ahead with more confidence and optimism than they have exhibited in many months. The pollsters, the newspaper and magazine editors, the politicians, all called the election wrong. They can't understand it. Mr. Gallup and Mr. Roper and all the others are looking at the situation from every angle to try to ascertain just where they slipped up. They have come forth with a myriad of explanations. What most of the explanations narrow down to, is that the "wrong" voters showed up at the polls.

And the "wrong" voters as analyzed by Mr. Gallup and the rest, turned out to be the "right" voters for us.

The man in the street is not nearly so cagey in giving his answer when questioned about the election trend. His reply is simple and direct—"the labor vote."

THE PEOPLE KNOW

A reporter from the *Washington Post* stopped pedestrians at random on the D. C. streets and asked for an explanation of the election. The answer he received quickly and most often ran something like this—"Organized labor and the common people elected Mr. Truman."

Mr. Truman's election certainly is a great personal victory, for he won against terrific odds. Not only was he opposed by a vigorous candidate, backed by a united, determined party, but his own right and left wings had split with him, setting up the Thurmond and Wallace factions. These desertions lost him votes, it is true, but the fact that Mr. Truman refused to compromise on either his "civil rights platform" or his stand against further appeasement of Russia, won for him other votes and certainly the respect of the vast majority of the American people.

NOW IS A TIME FOR UNION

There are millions in our great country who are bitterly disappointed in the election. They, in all good faith, felt that a change of Administration would be good for the Nation. The defeated Republican candidate, Governor Dewey, in conceding his defeat, called upon all Americans to unite behind the man who beat him and behind "every effort to keep our nation strong and free and establish peace in the world."

President Truman, happy but humble in victory,

called upon the American people to unite now and help him carry out his "tremendous responsibility for the peace and the welfare of the world."

The words of both these leaders are ones which all America can take to heart—both the victorious and the defeated. We must all unite behind our President and our elected representatives and make a brave attempt to keep this nation democratic and free and go about creating a peaceful world. *Must* is no mere word chosen at random—our lives depend on it.

FORECAST IS BRIGHT

The outlook is good. A Democratic President has a Democratic Senate and Democratic House to work with. The prospects for swift, united action are excellent under this set-up, for those issues which President Truman has favored and so stated in his platform—continuing and strengthening the Marshall Plan, action to halt constantly-rising cost of living, low-cost public housing, the civil rights program, Federal aid to education, extension of Social Security, strengthening the Labor Department, raising the minimum wage and defeat of anti-labor legislation.

And now let us look to the job which organized labor performed on the House and Senate. On the preceding pages of your JOURNAL, you have seen summarized in the letter from President Tracy and Secretary Milne, how well organized labor planned, how well its members cooperated, and how crowned with success its efforts. And you have read their admonition—that we must not lay down the weapons now—the fight is not over by a long shot. But organized labor the country over can feel proud of its triumph for it was no little victory.

IN THE SENATE

Here is the record in the Senate by the final tally:

Of the 32 Senate seats up for reelection in 1948, only four were held by pro-labor, anti Taft-Hartley Senators. All four of these pro-labor Senators, Green of Rhode Island, Johnson of Colorado, Murray of Montana and Sparkman of Alabama were returned.

Of the 28 anti-labor Senators remaining, 17 will not be returning to plague labor in the 81st Congress. The following new Senators, who were labor supported will be in the 81st Congress: Frear of Delaware, Miller of Idaho, Douglas of Illinois, Gillette of Iowa, Humphrey of Minnesota,

Broughton of North Carolina, Kefauver of Tennessee, Neely of West Virginia and Hunt of Wyoming. These nine beat pro-Taft-Hartley incumbents who were running. The following new labor-supported Senators replaced pro-Taft-Hartley incumbents retiring: Long of Louisiana, Anderson of New Mexico and Kerr of Oklahoma.

It should be noted that not one single Senator who voted for labor on the Taft-Hartley Act has been defeated in either the primaries or the general election.

Note for 1950: We will have 15 friends up for reelection and 17 enemies to beat. We musn't get our hopes up too soon. We had only 27 friends out of 96 Senators in the 80th Congress—not enough to sustain a veto. In the 81st Congress we will have 38 friends—enough to sustain a veto but not enough to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. We are still short 11 votes to make the necessary 49 majority.

IN THE HOUSE

Now here's the record organized labor made in the House. As the JOURNAL went to press there were still four races undecided. Here's the balance of the splendid record:

The following pro-Taft-Hartley anti-labor Representatives were defeated: In the Primaries, 14; on November 2, 64; Total, 78. In addition there were 27 pro-Taft-Hartley Representatives who retired, died or sought other office. In all, there

are 105 pro-Taft-Hartley anti-labor Representatives who won't be back.

Labor-backed candidates who were successful reached the grand total of 171.

There were only three Representatives who voted against the Taft-Hartley Law who were defeated. However, the new Representatives who were elected are expected to have equally good or better labor-voting records.

Look at the 81st Congress: The Taft-Hartley Act was passed over veto by 331 to 83. We didn't have enough friends in the 80th Congress to sustain a veto. (One-third necessary.) There will be 223 Representatives who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act coming back. It takes 218 for a majority. Unless some of the pro-Taft-Hartley incumbents who are returning change their position, there is no chance of repeal of the act.

And there you have the election story. Organized labor has fought long and hard. Labor's League for Political Education has waged a remarkable battle. And the rewards are numerous and sweet. *But* the fight is not over and organized labor must remain united and stick with the job until it is completely finished and the vicious anti-labor legislation passed against it, is completely obliterated. We must guard against over-confidence and carelessness. That old saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," was never more apropos. Members of our Brotherhood, heed it well.

Friend to Friend

The political policy of the American Federation of Labor has followed the trend stated in Samuel Gompers' oft-quoted words:

"Reward your friends and punish your enemies."

These excerpts taken at random from Democratic platforms seem to prove that labor has rewarded a long-time friend.

"The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorant and the commune."—*Democratic National Platform, 1880.*

"We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated."—*Democratic National Platform, 1884.*

"We favor the enactment by the states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system; for abolishing contract convict labor, and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children

under 15 years of age."—*Democratic National Platform, 1892.*

"We recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a secretary with a seat in the Cabinet."—*Democratic National Platform, 1900.*

"We favor enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less 'vested,' no less 'sacred,' and no less 'inalienable' than the rights of capital."—*Democratic National Platform, 1904.*

"Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed are just assertions of the national interest in the welfare of the people."—*Democratic National Platform, 1920.*

"We favor collective bargaining and laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed."—*Democratic National Platform, 1924.*

Executive Council Meeting

Minutes of Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council, Beginning September 20, 1948 in Washington, D. C.

The Council began its sessions in Washington three days after our Atlantic City Convention ended. All Council members were present.

Minutes of the last Council meeting were unanimously approved.

The Auditor's regular quarterly reports were received, studied and filed.

REQUESTS FOR RETIREMENT

Because of age and disability Eva Barnes and Celia Freund requested retirement. They have been employed in the International Office for over 20 years. The International Secretary recommended the requests be granted. The Council voted retirement pay—to become effective on the date decided by the International Secretary.

During our June 1948 meeting Muriel Rosenberger was denied retirement pay. Our law provides that an employee—not a Brotherhood member—may be retired after 20 years service "for reasons of age or disability." This applicant enjoys good health and is only 47 years of age.

She now asks the Council to reconsider her request. For the above reasons her request was again denied.

THE CASE OF M. H. HEDGES

Complaint was made about M. H. Hedges, our former Research Director, receiving retirement pay from the Brotherhood. He is now employed in a high ranking government position at a high salary. The Council reviewed the facts in this case. We now find a mistake was made regarding the length of Hedges' membership in the Brotherhood.

He could not, therefore, qualify for retirement under Article III, Section 11—first paragraph—of our Constitution. His retirement pay was originally granted on the basis of this paragraph. Therefore, that action is now rescinded.

The Council next considered Hedges' case under paragraph two of the same Section. This provides that an employee may, "for reasons of age or disability, be retired." The Council found Hedges did not qualify because of age or disability. His present employment and high salary are evidence of this. Therefore, it was decided his retirement pay could not be continued.

THE CASE OF K. W. NORTON

KENNETH W. NORTON belongs to Local Union 483 of Tacoma, Washington. He was re-initiated in 1930 and again in 1935. He lost his continuous standing again in 1940. He then went over three months without paying dues for April.

Norton now appeals to the Council to restore his continuous standing. In 1942 he also requested his arrearage be eliminated. An International Representative then investigated his claim and found it to be without merit.

Norton's record card in the International Office shows he was habitually late in paying his dues—that he always waited until almost the last minute. And finally he went beyond the time limit.

Because of the simple facts stated above the Council denied Norton's request. His is merely another case of carelessness in paying dues. The Executive Council urges members to pay in advance. And to get the official receipt.

ABOUT THE NEW DRAFT

Before our recent Convention the International Secretary called the Law Committee's attention to the peacetime draft. Some of our younger members will be in the peacetime Army for 21 months. Congress could extend the time.

Their standing should be protected—either by their Local Unions or the International—if they have been members in continuous standing for one year or more. Their pension and death benefit rights are involved.

If the matter is to be handled through the International—as in the last war—then the question of assessment arises. It was first estimated this may amount to 10 cents a month for "A" members only—to be collected each six months or once yearly.

Referred to the Council

The Law Committee reported to our Atlantic City Convention that:

"The Law Committee believes the standing of our members—who enlist or who are drafted—should be carried and protected as was done in the last war.

"We also believe the Executive Council should

initiate a referendum vote—if the Council finds an assessment is necessary after going into the matter with the International Secretary.

"Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this question be referred to the Executive Council."

The Convention adopted the Law Committee's recommendation. The Executive Council, therefore, considered the matter. However, we believe it is too early to reach definite conclusions. Changes have been made in the rules and regulations since Congress adopted the peacetime draft.

All married men, for example, have since been exempted. We understand those considered essential are not to be drafted. The Council, therefore, deferred action until a future meeting when we can have enough facts on which to act.

However, until the matter is decided, the Executive Council believes any member who may be drafted—or who may enlist—should have his standing protected by his Local Union.

CHARGES OF D. A. MANNING

(A Digest of Detailed Decision)

William Parker is President of Local Union 9, Chicago. D. A. Manning, its former Financial Secretary, filed charges with Vice President Boyle against Parker. Boyle dismissed the charges. The International President upheld Boyle. Manning then appealed to this Council.

Manning charged that Parker had failed, as President, to perform his duties as prescribed in our Constitution. The charges were filed about one year after charges had been entered against Manning himself.

Parker claimed that the lapse of one year was significant and that Manning desired "revengeful retaliation" because Parker had given evidence against him when Manning was on trial. Parker also challenged Manning's privilege to file charges—because Manning's membership rights were questionable when his charges were filed.

Not Filed in Good Faith

Parker also pointed out that Manning's charges did not give any time of when the violations occurred. Parker stated:

"Any incidents on which he bases his charges could only have occurred prior to the charges being filed against him at a time when he abused his power and exercised the authority of his dominating combination of positions . . ."

Vice President Boyle held that Manning's membership did not permit accepting the charges against Parker. The International President's decision stated:

"It is my considered opinion that the Vice President's decision is correct. I would also add, as

I interpret our Constitution, there is no place for charges which are not filed in good faith but are intended for purposes of retaliation against witnesses and others . . .

"I can only conclude that the chief reason for your charges is that Parker testified against you in the previous case charging you with violations of the I.B.E.W. Constitution and the By-laws of Local Union No. 9."

Character of Charges

The Executive Council took into account all the facts involved in this case. These facts—now in our official records—show the true character of the charges Manning filed against Parker.

The Council concluded that Manning's charges, because of his membership status, were not acceptable. The charges were not convincing and were based on revenge and probably expediency. We believe it was proper to dismiss them. The dismissal is unanimously upheld.

Council Member Broach did not participate in the discussion and vote on this case.

CHARGES OF E. J. BROWN

E. J. Brown filed charges with Vice President Boyle—April 16, 1948—against 9 officers of Local Union 494 of Milwaukee, Wis. Boyle dismissed the charges. President Tracy sustained Boyle's action. Brown then appealed to this Council.

Brown was the Business Manager of this Local Union. He resigned upon demand of its officers. After he resigned, the Local Union voted unanimously to direct its officers to file charges against him.

After the officers filed the charges against Brown—supported by sworn affidavits and other documentary evidence—he then filed counter charges. He charged that 9 of the officers had failed to perform their duties as outlined in our Constitution.

Basis of the Charges

Brown based his charges on certain of the affidavits which the officers had signed against him. He claimed that in these affidavits the officers admitted they had not carried out certain duties. He mainly charged that the officers had not complied with the following parts of our Constitution:

"Any officer failing to discharge the duties of his office for two consecutive meetings, unless satisfactory excuse is given in writing, shall have his office or position declared vacant by the L. U. president, and the Executive Board shall then fill such vacancy until the next regular election."—Art. XVIII, Sec. 14.

"The Executive Board shall cooperate fully with other officers and the representatives of the L. U. to the end that the interests of the L. U. and its members may be properly protected and ad-

vanced. The board shall perform such other duties as are outlined in this Constitution, or as may be provided for in the By-laws of the L. U."—Art. XIX, Sec. 14.

Claim Vindictiveness

While Brown was International President he was also the Business Manager. The Local Union officers, therefore, contended it was a case of "inescapable obedience of subordinates subject to disciplinary action" by Brown. So they requested Vice President Boyle to dismiss Brown's charges.

The officers stated:

"It is perfectly clear that Brother Brown filed the charges in an attitude of vindictiveness . . . Brown does not present a case."

Brown replied—in his appeal to the International President—that: "Whether or not I filed the charges in an attitude of vindictiveness is in no way relevant . . ."

Charges Are Not Substantial

However, the President's decision stated:

"I have carefully studied the papers in the case and my considered opinion is that the decision of Vice President Boyle is correct. My further opinion is that there is no place in our Constitution for charges which are not filed in good faith but are to retaliate against accusers and others.

"Such protection, if continued, would provide a means for coercing the accusers and others and thus obstructing the trial procedure of the Brotherhood. It is, of course, a question of fact in each case as to whether the charges are filed in good faith or for other reasons. In this case I believe the facts are quite clear."

The Executive Council has carefully studied this case. We believe Brown's charges are not substantial and should have been dismissed. No one should be allowed to make a farce of our trial procedures. The action in dismissing the charges is unanimously upheld.

CASE OF A. J. BANNON

Local Union 66 of Houston, Texas, voted to issue a withdrawal card to A. J. Bannon—March 18, 1948. He did not want the card. After it was issued, Bannon handed the card to a Local Executive Board Member—to have the Board take it back.

Minutes of the Local Executive Board—March 25, 1948—show that the Business Manager was to contact Bannon "regarding withdrawal card—whether or not he intends to work at the trade."

The record shows the Business Manager and the Board Chairman both contacted Bannon on April 7. Both requested him to be present at the Board meeting the next night—April 8.

Bannon Failed to Appear

Bannon did not appear. Instead, he delivered a letter to the Board Chairman's home—April 8—and enclosed a check for his dues. He wrote:

"Late yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon you phoned me and stated there were some questions you wanted cleared up as to whether or not I wanted to go to work at the electrical trade and you suggested that I drop in at the Board meeting . . . I replied that I had an appointment and that it would be inconvenient and inquired as to whether or not this was an order or merely a suggestion; you assured me it was not an order."

The Board's minutes of April 8 state: "The Board decided to return Brother A. J. Bannon's withdrawal card and check to him in order that his withdrawal card may take its regular course." So the card and check were returned to Bannon.

Retired from the Trade

He next appealed to Vice President Ingram. After an investigation, Ingram sustained the Local Union's action. So did the International President. The President's decision reviewed the case in full detail. Bannon then appealed to this Council.

We find that Bannon was engaged in practicing law—a regular member of the bar—eight months before the withdrawal card was issued him. He made his appeal on stationery which reads:

"A. J. Bannon
Attorney
Shell Building
Houston, Texas"

He did no electrical work in the period mentioned above. The withdrawal card was issued him because he had retired from the electrical trade. He contends the Local Union had no right to issue the card without his consent—that he had not retired from the electrical trade.

Local Within Its Rights

Our Constitution provides—in Article XXVI, Section 1—that

"Any member who . . . retires from the electrical trade, may apply to the F. S. for a withdrawal card. It shall require a majority vote at a meeting to grant such card. But the L. U. has the right to require such a member to take out a withdrawal card if it so decides."

The evidence clearly shows Bannon had retired from our trade. While he had signed the "Out of Work Register" eight months previously, he did nothing to show he sought work at our trade.

Bannon again signed the "Out of Work Register" one week after the Local Union voted to issue him the withdrawal card. But the Council concludes—from the evidence submitted—he was not sincere in such action.

Showed No Desire to Work

Bannon was once a lineman. Had he really wanted to work with the tools at the electrical trade he would have made some effort to do so—or he would have personally contacted the Local's Business Manager—in eight months' time.

Had Bannon been sincere about wanting to work at our trade he would have complied with the request to meet with the Local's Executive Board—so the Board may learn of his intentions.

He never appeared at the time requested or at any Board meeting thereafter. Instead, he claims the Board accepted his card for redeposit at the Board meeting of March 25. The evidence shows such claim to be untrue.

No Right to Counter Action

The Local Executive Board has no authority to set aside or counter the Local Union's action when such action can wait until the Local Union's next meeting.

Our Constitution (Article XXVI, Section 2) requires the Local Union to accept, for redeposit, the withdrawal card of a member "upon returning to the trade." The evidence in this case definitely shows Bannon retired to practice law—and nothing is submitted to show any desire to return to the electrical trade.

However, Bannon does submit unsupported claims and arguments that are at complete variance with the evidence presented. His appeal, therefore, is denied.

PENSIONS APPROVED

After examining all the records, the Council approved the following pension applications:

Card in the I. O.	Formerly of L. U.
LaPointe, Joseph W.....	6
Dean, Thomas N.....	7
Coffey, Stephen	17
Belzner, Francis J.....	18
Schraeder, Fred L.....	48
Patterson, Walter H.....	64
Olson, Fred W.....	77
McCormack, Thomas B.....	99
Eppinger, Frank J.....	110
Hoppe, Fred	213
Lailor, William F.....	397
Shevland, Alfred R.....	483
Case, William H.....	537
Kennedy, Victor J.....	561
Baeumer, Carl A.....	649
Hemmert, Alex	825
Stoutenburg, Chester C.....	948
Gaffney, Harry P.....	1025
Yeske, Henry	1147
Smith, Waters A.....	1156
Urban, John	1156

Membership in L. U.

Bradley, George W.....	1
Dennison, Ernest C.....	1
McBroom, Elmer P.....	1
Aronson, Leo	3
Carlson, Alfred	3
Cullen, Frank P.....	3
Garnsey, Erasmus D.....	3
Horne, Robert B.....	3
Leidner, Bernard	3
Levine, Harry	3
Martin, John Wm.....	3
Minor, Thomas	3
McGuire, Thomas E.....	3
Nolte, Adolph	3
Solomon, Jacob S.....	3
Wansor Chester A.....	3
Herkender, Henry, Jr.....	4
Northey, L. George.....	6
Asher, William	9
Barry, James T.....	9
Ristau, August	9
Emerson, Elmer L.....	11
Morse, Albert H.....	11
Greer, Chester	16
Bonser, Gilbert R.....	17
Erickson, Henry	18
Sutton, Dell L.....	18
Morrow, Clarence E.....	22
Williams, W. F.....	26
McQuiddy, Jean K.....	33
Cullinan, Joseph E.....	38
Holmes, A. C.....	38
Horrocks, Harry	38
Hubach, Ernest H.....	38
Laughlin, Bert	38
McCarthy, Wm. R.....	38
McCloud, Charles	38
Lenox, Walter R.....	39
Pallas, Rudolph	39
Sickman, Clarence.....	39
Thompson, Henry H.....	40
Switzer, Fred	41
Hackett, Fred A.....	48
Pillsbury, Herbert S.....	48
Schoop, Frank J.....	50
Orr, Eugene	53
Bentley, Lewis A.....	58
Hudson, Floyd E.....	58
Smith, Ernest R.....	65
Bowen, O. W.....	66
Byam, Fred H.....	66
Waggner, G. L.....	76
Neushall, Charles	81
Clevenger, Joseph	82
Wade, J. A.....	84
Hancock, Forrest L.....	96
Geraghty, John F.....	103
Pelletier, Philip	103
Wyldes, Joseph M.....	103
Mills, W. M.....	108

	Membership in L. U.
Ayers, W. E.....	110
Rowland, Fred A.....	113
Herman, Timothy W.....	122
Dunaven, Clyde E.....	125
Gates, John.....	125
Josephson, Joseph P.....	127
Churan, John L.....	134
Englert, Edwin L.....	134
Frenzel, Charles.....	134
Gaughan, Peter.....	134
Hansher, George L.....	134
Kleimann, Edwin.....	134
Nejman, Julius J.....	134
Schmall, Edward C.....	134
Sorenson, Andrew P.....	134
Brown, Robert H.....	164
Burns, James.....	164
Jones, Edward W.....	211
Sinn, George M.....	211
Wilson, John A.....	215
Musto, Michel.....	259
Collins, Richard J.....	292
Avery, William J.....	302
Cooper, G. N.....	312
Poindexter, G. E., Jr.....	312
Sink, J. Frank.....	312
Johnson, Isaac.....	347
Nichol, Elder M.....	347
Lunn, Peter.....	348
Curran, James Wm.....	353
Meigh, Francis T.....	353
Segersten, Charles.....	363
Cornish, Archie C.....	377
Whitsett, J. A.....	397
Ayers, Samuel Albert.....	435
Maher, George Garvey.....	435
Bailey, David L.....	438
Thomas, Harry J.....	481
Asselin, Hermann.....	492
Cooper, Alexander.....	558
Stewart, Ernest.....	571
Jansson, F. P.....	595
Holcomb, A. A.....	602
Steffy, John E.....	621
Milloy, Peter Jos.....	665
Kellogg, John Karl.....	697
Reed, Charles E.....	697
Small, Ben.....	702
Vick, Louis.....	713
Murray, John S.....	717
Reeves, Edwin J.....	732
McCall, Lonnie W.....	734
Wilkin, Fred G.....	802
Krasky, Bruno.....	817
Gray, James M.....	858
Barnes, Edmond M.....	865
Gorrell, J. N.....	1474

PENSIONS DENIED

The Council denied the following applications for pension:

WILLIAM B. WARD, L. U. 134: The records show he lost his continuous standing on two occasions. He did not pay his dues for the first three

months of 1930 until June 30 of that year. And he failed to pay the first three months of 1935 until May 6 of that year.

J. E. EASTHAM, L. U. 230: He did not pay his April 1930 dues until July 15 of that year—thus going beyond the three months' limit. (Again the Executive Council urges members to pay their dues in advance and to get the official receipt.)

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence having been submitted to the Executive Council, corrections are made—in the International records—in the birth dates of the following members:

	Membership in L. U.
Goldberg, Nathan.....	3
Kulp, John.....	3
Leon, Harry.....	3
Dion, Solomon George.....	31
Berry, Dudley D.....	121
Wagner, James M.....	130
McCartney, James J.....	717
Henderson, W.....	1037
Bowen, T. M.....	Card in the I. O.
Carter, Harry E.....	Card in the I. O.
Daly, John F.....	Card in the I. O.
Hardy, C. L.....	Card in the I. O.

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

The Executive Council declined to have any change made—in the International records—in the birth dates of the following members:

	Membership in L. U.
Aretsky, Henry.....	3
Shultz, William.....	46
Duclose, David.....	125
Butler, William T.....	134
Jewell, Riley.....	180
Campbell, Gilbert.....	334
Yarvice, Joseph.....	1392

When satisfactory evidence is submitted in the above cases, the Council will have the International records changed to show a different birth date from what was originally given by the members.

THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

The Executive Council adjourned late Friday, September 24, 1948. The next regular meeting will begin December 13, 1948 in the Council Room—International Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

H. H. BROACH,
*Secretary of
Executive Council.*

COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

For The

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY

★ ★ ★

Resolution

WHEREAS it has been the practice of the Council to meet quarterly for the adjudication of all dispute cases which are submitted to it without limitation as to date submitted; and

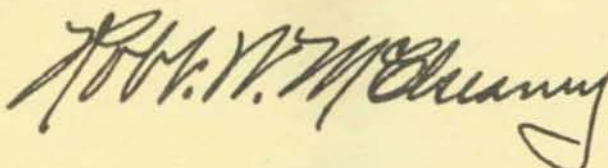
WHEREAS it is believed that the interests of all concerned will be better served if the members of the Council are notified at least fifteen days prior to the date of any meeting and are furnished with a schedule of cases to be heard, together with a copy of each disputant's brief: Therefore be it

Resolved, That pursuant to the Council's published rules of procedure the chairman shall call a meeting of the Council to be held on or as soon as feasible after the 15th of February, May, August, and November of each year, to hear such cases as have been properly submitted, together with fourteen copies of each disputant's brief, not later than the first day of the month in which the meeting is to be called; and be it further

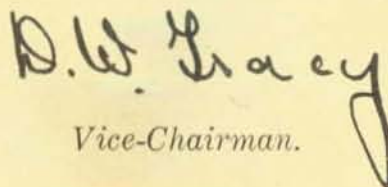
Resolved, That the schedule of hearings made up on the first day of the month in which a meeting is to be called shall not be increased except by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the Council; and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution be published for the information of the industry in the official journals of the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Unanimously adopted,
August 17, 1948.



Chairman.



Vice-Chairman.

With the Ladies



The Gracious Time

"Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit dare stir abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy tales, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time."—SHAKESPEARE.

CENTURIES ago, the immortal bard, William Shakespeare, called the Christmas season, "the gracious time." He named it well, for 19 centuries ago a Child was born in a lowly manger in Bethlehem, a little Baby who was destined to be the "Light of the World" and Who so loved man that He was to suffer and die to open the gates of heaven to him. The birth of the Christ Child was the most important of all the events among the myriad of wondrous and remarkable and catastrophic happenings since the



creation of the world. And ever since, men have celebrated the Christ Child's birth and they call it Christmas. And these men, even wicked ones become a little better at the season of His birth. People become less greedy, less selfish, more thoughtful and more generous and Christmas becomes "the gracious time."

If people could truly celebrate "the gracious time" all year through, think what it could mean to this weary old earth. If people tried to love one another and be kind, wishing "Peace on earth, good will to men," all year long, there would be no more wars, no more envy and murder and strife. Of course this is the ideal—the far away ideal which can only be visioned "through a glass darkly." But we as individuals can try to make our gracious time last all year through—first in our families, making our home life happier. The mother is, you know, the dynamo of family life and the trend of

ONE CHRISTMAS GIFT

If I had but one gift to give to you on Christmas morn,
From all this vast world of ours,
What would I choose to make you happiest,
Some wondrous toy to while away the hours?

Some splendid bauble set with precious stones,
A shining car or brand new home?
Some lustrous furs and silken gowns,
A trip to far-off places—fields to roam?

Not one of these material things I'd choose
For they could bring no lasting joy to you
I'd choose a stronger subtler gift
And wish it for your whole life through.

And yet this gift—it is not mine to give—
Nor from any living creature can it start,
It's something you and God together do create
My dear, it's peace within your heart.

that family life—good or bad—stems from her. Next we could spread this graciousness to our friends and neighbors and acquaintances. It's contagious they say. Who knows how far and wide your gracious influence may spread.

And now that we've philosophized a bit, let's get down to earth with some practical suggestions for celebrating "the gracious time."

The Della Robbia Wreath

First off—how would you like to make a "Della Robbia" wreath for

your front door. You can make this beautiful and unusual decoration which will be the envy of your neighbors, for less than a plain one would cost you at the florists or the country market.

A wire circle can be made from an ordinary metal coat hanger. Wrap it with picture wire and fill it in with



Christmas greens—pine, cedar, crows-foot and the like. Then wire fruits—small apples, limes, lemons, cranberries on tooth picks, grapes, different kinds of nuts and pine cones, on to the wire frame so that they appear to be nestling in the greens. The effect is beautiful and different. Clear shellac applied to the fruits will keep them intact for a long time.

Guess Who?

Here's a little suggestion for your family Christmas dinner table or that family reunion party you're planning for the holidays. Secure snapshots of all the guests. Cut out the faces and mount in the center of a little Christmas wreath. The children would love to draw and color these for you. Use them for place cards. They prove a lot of fun and I am sure all your guests will commend your originality.

Clever favors for your Christmas party or your children's, are fashioned by enclosing little fortunes written on scraps of paper between walnut halves, glued together and the whole gilded. These make pretty ornaments for the Christmas tree also and can be given

(Continued on page 46)



THE LITTLE MIRACLE

A Christmas Story for Children



LAST Christmas in far-off Germany, across the sea, was not a very happy one for the people who live there. They are very glad that the great War is over and there is enough food and fuel and clothing to get along on, but their pretty little cities have all been ruined by the bombings, they are very poor, and often they must go hungry and cold.

The little village in which Tina lives used to be one of the prettiest in all Germany and every year at Christmas time, the people decorated the streets with garlands of greens, every family had a beautiful Christmas tree just as we have here, and on Christmas Eve the whole city turned out for the annual Christmas pageant held in the Church hall.

It is different now. A lot of the village people were killed in the War and those who are left have no money to spare for decorations and toys and all the wonderful Christmas things that little boys and girls in this country are so fortunate to have.

Well, Tina is the little girl we want to tell you about who lived in this small German village with her Mama and Papa and her older brother and sister.

Tina is five years old—a pretty child with blonde hair and blue eyes—a little too thin perhaps, because children across the sea do not have all the milk they want to drink and all the good food to eat that our children here have. Tina's father works in the factory in the little town. He works very hard but his wages are not very large. Tina's mother is industrious like most German housewives. She works all day long, scrubbing and cleaning the tiny cottage, cooking whatever food she is lucky enough to get in the market and mending, mending, mending, the old patched clothes of her family.

Tina's sister Gretchen is 15 years old. She takes care of the children of an American Army officer and his wife. They are good to her, often giving her food to bring home in addition to her pay.

Peter, the boy, is 13 and he goes to trade school. He wants to be a carpenter when he has learned enough.

Last year, when Christmas time was drawing near, this little German

family used to sit around their tiny stove after supper and Mama and Papa would tell the children about Christmas as it used to be—about the wonderful things they used to have to eat—the fat goose with gravy and stuffing, the wonderful cakes and pies, the pretty gifts everyone used to get, and the beautiful, beautiful Christmas tree that stood in the living room all bright and shining and full of ornaments and lights and presents on Christmas morning.

This was the part little Tina liked best to hear about. She never tired of listening to Mama tell about the Christmas tree and almost always after she had been put to bed and Mama was kissing her goodnight and tucking her in, she'd say, "Mama, please tell me just one more time about the beautiful Christmas tree." And then Mama would hold Tina's hand and tell it all once more—about the lovely evergreen branches covered with sparkling balls of all sizes and colors, the glittering tinsel, the tiny chocolate reindeers wrapped in gold tinfoil, the little candy canes, and last of all the beautiful shining star at the very top of the tree.

Story of Kris

One night when Tina's Mama was describing for the hundredth time the beauties of the Christmas tree, Tina said, "Mama, do you think Kris Kringle could bring me a Christmas tree this year?" Kris Kringle is the name the little German children give to Santa Claus. And Tina's Mama stopped smiling and began to look worried. "Oh no, little one," she said. "Things are different now because of the War and Kris Kringle cannot bring you a tree." And two big tears of disappointment welled up in Tina's eyes and rolled down her cheeks. "Oh Mama, I would so love to see a Christmas tree just once," she sighed.

Then for days little Tina was sad. She hardly played at all and when she helped Mama dry the dishes and dust the house, she acted almost as if she were not there but in a dream world of her own.

Tina's big sister Gretchen scolded her, telling her that wishing for a Christmas tree was making Mama

and Papa sad for they knew they couldn't get one for their little girl. Gretchen tried to explain that they just didn't make Christmas tree ornaments and things like that in Germany any more—not even Kris Kringle could get them and the old ones had been destroyed by the War. Tina listened attentively because she was a good little girl, but when Gretchen had finished, she only sighed and said, "I'm sorry, sister, but I want to see a Christmas tree more than anything in the world. If I could just see one once I could always remember it. You don't know how I feel because you have seen a Christmas tree—long ago before the War when you were little like me." And Gretchen only shook her head sadly and went on washing dishes for Mama.

As Christmas day grew nearer, little Tina seemed to grow more sad and wistful. Then, on the day before Christmas she said to her brother, "Peter, will you take me to the Church, I want to say a prayer to the Christ Child." And Peter smiled and said, "Yes, little sister." And taking her hand, together they went to visit the small church nearby. And when they were in the church, Tina went straight to the figure of the little Christ Child which was lying in the manger in the creche which had been arranged in readiness for Christmas.

When she came out of the Church, Tina's little face was wreathed in smiles and she skipped happily all the way home. Mama and Papa were amazed at the change in Tina. She had been so sad and thoughtful lately and now she was their smiling, happy little girl again. When Mama put her to bed that night she said, "What makes you so happy little daughter?" And Tina said, "Oh Mama, I'm going to see a Christmas tree. I went to the church today and asked the little Christ Child to bring me one. You know, Mama, you said if we prayed to the Christ Child He would help us and give us what we asked for. And oh Mama, I want so much to see a Christmas tree, I know the Christ Child will show it to me."

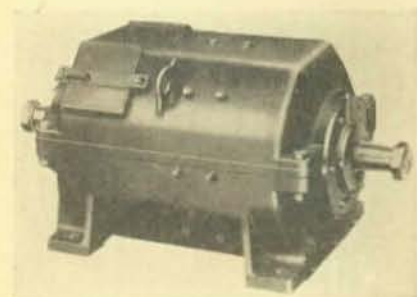
A great grief welled up in Mama's heart for she knew her little girl was
(Continued on page 47)

New Electrical Products

Crocker-Wheeler Puts Out New Mill Motor

The Crocker-Wheeler Electric Manufacturing Company, Ampere, N. J., announces the addition of the AISE Standard 600 Series mill motor to its line of d-c steel mill motors.

The new Crocker-Wheeler motor is adaptable for use totally-enclosed non-ventilated or separately ventilated. It can also be furnished suitable for self ventilation. The self ven-



tilated machines are cooled by a fan mounted at the rear of the armature; in the totally-enclosed non-ventilated motors, the fan action is provided by the back ends of the coil supports. Effective internal circulation of air lowers hot spot temperatures.

Note: THE ELECTRICAL WORKER'S JOURNAL for August, 1948, carried an article on "the world's largest spectacular sign"—the Bond Clothes illuminated sign in Times Square. The story pointed out that this sign was erected by members of I.B.E.W. Local Union 3.

The I.B.E.W.'s connection with this sign also extends to the Crocker-Wheeler motors driving the pumps for the waterfall. These motors were built by members of I.B.E.W. Local 1453.

Twenty-three squirrel-cage induction motors are used on the sign. Each motor is NEMA frame size 324, 10 horsepower, 1800 rpm, 60-cycle, 3-phase, 220/440 volts.

Each of the 23 4x6 single-stage pumps, driven by these motors, pumps 800 gallons of water per minute at a 38-foot head.

Enclosed Controllers By G. E. Are Announced

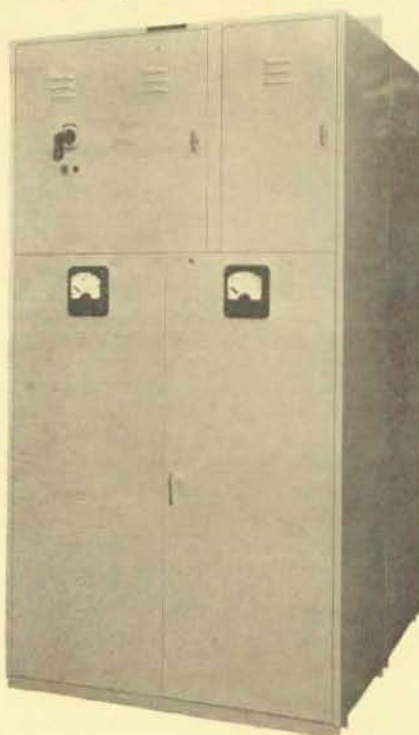
A new line of low-voltage controllers for use with a-c motors up to 800 hp (at 550 volts) and for d-c motors up to 350 hp (at 230 volts), has been announced by General Electric's Control Division. These new metal-

enclosed controllers are designed for controlling squirrel-cage, wound-rotor, synchronous, or multi-speed a-c motors, or d-c motors. Common applications for which they are desirable are pumps, mixers, grinders, mills, and similar drives in the heavy industries.

The new controllers are unusual in that they include in one unit not only the conventional equipment required to start, stop, and control such motors, but in addition include a completely integrated draw-out air circuit breaker which provides adequate short-circuit protection (either 25,000 or 50,000 amps).

Serving also as a circuit isolating device, this draw-out air circuit breaker is designed so that it is readily interchangeable. Therefore, when one is removed for servicing another may be substituted immediately, thus preventing lengthy production delays. In addition, when the breaker is pulled out to the inspection and test position, it is mechanically latched and disconnected from all power. A mechanical interlock trips the breaker when it is removed from its unit. Mechanical interlocks also prevent closure of the breaker unless it is either in the operating or inspection and test position.

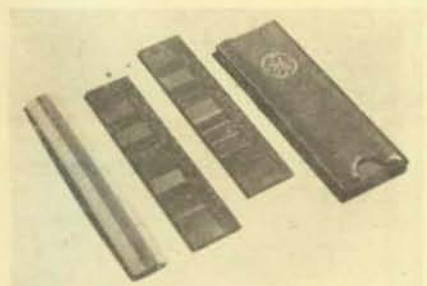
The dead-front metal enclosures housing these controllers are 90 inches high and can be easily lined-up with other control and switchgear equipment, or placed beside the machine.



Factory-assembled, the only electrical connections required are incoming and outgoing leads. Easy inspection is facilitated by hinged doors, front and back, equipped with automobile-type handles.

Pocket-Size Roughness Scales Made by G. E.

A new pocket-size surface roughness comparator for sight and feel comparison with machined finishes



has been announced by the General Electric Special Products Division.

Known as the Surface Roughness Scale, the new comparator is composed of two small metal rules 6 inches long and 1 1/4 inches wide. These illustrate degree of roughness ranging from the smoothness of a bearing surface to the roughness of a flame cut.

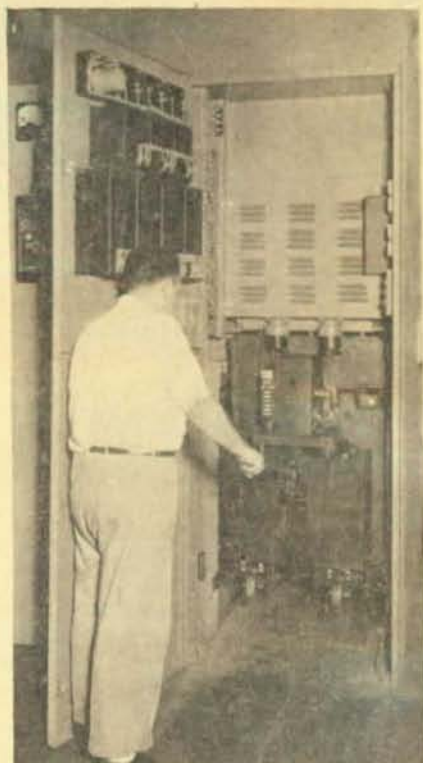
One side of each scale is divided into 12 surfaces, depicting a total of 24 different surfaces which are grouped into 10 degrees of surface roughness. Every degree is identified by a number which designates the nominal roughness in micro-inches (average).

Weighing only 3 ounces, including the leather case, the comparator enables engineers and draftsmen to visualize, select, and specify surface characteristics for production work and machine operators and inspectors to determine by sight and feel comparison whether surfaces meet designated specifications.

Hand-Operated Closing Device Is Announced

A manually operated stored energy closing device which provides a means of closing magnetic type circuit breakers in locations where no suitable source of electric closing power is available has been developed by General Electric.

According to engineers of the company's Switchgear Divisions at Phila-



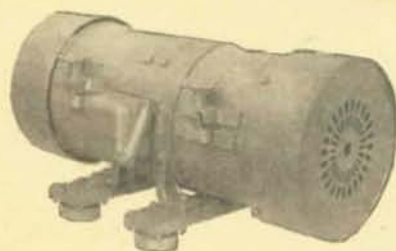
delphia, this device will safely close the breaker under all conditions within its rating, including closing and latching against maximum rated short circuit current. Since it operates from energy stored in the mechanism by manual operation prior to the actual closing motion, the breaker is closed at the correct speed and applied force, duplicating the action of electrically operated mechanisms.

Trial installations now are being made and it is expected that upon completion of these trials mechanisms will be available for G-E Magneblast breakers rated 5 and 15 kv, 100,000 to 500,000 kva inclusive.

Three-phase Railroad Inverter Announced

A variable voltage, variable frequency, simple railroad inverter has been announced by General Electric.

The new three-phase inverter is designed to handle loads imposed by fluorescent lamps and electric razors.



It also makes possible the use of low-cost uncompensated lamp ballasts, thus providing considerable savings, in cost of lamp installations.

With only one rotating unit, the simple inverter is compact and easy to maintain. It weighs approximately 200 lbs. Its ball bearings are factory-greased for two years of normal operation.

The new unit is of totally-enclosed, fan-cooled construction, with steel frames and protected cast iron end shields.

Silicone Use Reduces The Size of Motors

Silicone resins for winding insulation and silicone grease for bearing lubrication make possible a totally-enclosed non-ventilated motor in a 5-hp 4-pole rating in the same frame sizes as the open motor of the same rating. This permits reductions of as much as three frame sizes from present standard Class A insulated totally-enclosed motors. The efficiency, power factor and torque of such a motor are comparable to those for an open motor of the same rating.

The accompanying photograph illustrates this size reduction possible through the use of Silicones. The motor on the left is a Westinghouse 5-hp, 1750-rpm, 4-pole, Silicone insulated all steel Life-Line motor in the 254-frame; the one on the right is rated the same but is Class A insulated and is in a 326-frame. The



weight by using Silicone is reduced from 250-pounds to 145-pounds, or is 60 per cent of the Class A insulated motor. Height is reduced 3¼-inches; length, 7¼-inches.

This reduction in size and weight is possible by designing to take full advantage of the higher permissible temperature of Silicone insulation. Such designs make possible the opening of new fields in motor applications where space is at a premium.

Light Weight Welding Machine on the Market

A new light-weight, engine-driven, d-c welder, designed for a wide range of general applications, has been announced by General Electric's Welding Equipment Division. Weighing only 660 pounds for a maximum of



250 amperes of welding current, the new welder can be easily transported on a pickup truck, leaving ample truck capacity for other equipment.

It is powered by a Wisconsin VF-4 air-cooled engine, speed-ratio-coupled by a steel-core V-belt drive to a G-E Type WD-3200 generator with 50 per cent duty cycle. A fully calibrated dual control permits the accurate setting of a desired welding current before the arc is struck.

The welder has a built-in auxiliary power outlet of 110 volts for the operation of lights and power tools, and stands on a full-length, rigid, welded steel base. The over-all length is 44½ inches, and it is 24½ inches wide and 35½ inches high. For greater portability, it can be furnished mounted on a two-wheeled, pneumatic-tired trailer with a standard 62-inch track.

Canopy Cutter Made By Connecticut Firm

The Wiremold Company, Hartford 10, Conn., announces the addition to its line of the No. 657 Wiremold Canopy Cutter—a hand punch designed to cut fluorescent fixture canopies to take 500 or 700 Wiremold raceway.

The addition of this cutter to an electrician's kit, according to the company, will eliminate the tedious, often haphazard hand cutting of such canopies to accommodate Wiremold, and should be the means by which more and more fluorescent lighting jobs are wired the Wiremold way.

NOTICE

Whenever local unions or local union members write to the I.O. requesting information on their standing, it would be most helpful to us if they will state the full name of the individual, his local union number and card number.

We have nearly half a million members now, and a considerable amount of work is involved in looking up a member's record unless we have this full information.

Your cooperation in this matter will be much appreciated.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

Sincerely Yours

In the three years since VJ-day, industrial production has increased 17 per cent, personal incomes approximately 28 per cent, expenditures for goods about 25 per cent, wholesale prices about 53 per cent, the cost of living about 33 per cent, total corporate profits over 100 per cent.

These are figures cited by Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics at Harvard, in weighing the factors for and against an economic bust in the near future. (The professor, incidentally, concludes that a bust is not imminent.)

The above figures, of course, completely refute a lot of so-called institutional advertising whose purpose is to show that labor has "never 'had it so good'" and that the company paying for the advertising is doing a heroic, self-sacrificing production job in order to meet the demands of the American people.

If labor were advertising its cause, it could do no better than to reprint the above figures, and then comment in the following vein: "Labor believes that the personal income figure could be advanced about five per cent, and that the corporate profits figure could be decreased about 25 per cent, thereby putting our economy in much better equilibrium. We don't believe this is showing greed. We believe such an adjustment is just, and overdue. Sincerely yours, The Labor Unions of America and Canada."

On Social Security

The recent letter of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to former President Herbert Hoover, is one that warrants the interest of all labor. Hoover now is head of a commission studying possible reforms in administration of the executive arm of the government. Presumably on the basis of an interview with one of the members of this commission, the *New York Times* carried a story which stated: "The whole structure of the Social Security System seems likely to be recommended for a drastic overhaul. The concept of insurance protection for old age, unemployment benefits, etc., may be abandoned in favor of general relief on the basis of individual need. Proposals for country-wide health insurance are almost certain to be condemned."

It was this story which prompted Mr. Green to write his letter to Mr. Hoover, asking him if it rep-

resented the views of the commission. At this writing, Mr. Hoover has not replied.

While it may be premature to comment on this in view of the fact that the views of the commission are not formally known, it is not premature to point out that the Social Security System was instituted in this country with the overwhelming consent of the people. It is a safe bet to say that the people would be truly alarmed if any drastic revision of the existing Social Security system were contemplated. If any changes are to be made in the system, they should be made with the idea of broadening and extending its benefits, not cutting at its base.

Any commission that would consider making recommendations that would subvert the will of the people, would betray its unfitness for the job assigned to it.

Sales Tax Is Vicious

Labor always has consistently opposed the enactment of retail sales taxes, correctly regarding these measures as a means of transferring legitimate tax burdens from the wealthy landlord to those to whom the tax is a real and unjust burden. This fundamental fact about sales taxes is often conveniently forgotten in communities and states where they have been in effect for some time. In times of booming inflation, such as these, the sales tax is only a minor irritant. In more normal times, it takes a sufficient chunk out of the wage earner's annual pay to markedly reduce his standard of living.

With these facts in mind, the A. F. of L. Central Labor Union in the nation's capital has recently been opposing the proposed enactment of a sales tax in the District of Columbia. Supporting the proposition, as usual, is the Real Estate Lobby, whose iniquitous actions during the last sessions of the Congress should be sufficient to stamp all its future actions as reactionary and vicious.

While all sales taxes are universally to be condemned, they should be doubly condemned when proposed for the nation's capital, where many visitors from less advanced countries might think it passing strange if they were required to pay taxes for which they received no visible benefits. The permanent residents of the city also should be opposed to the measure, especially in view of the fact that they have no vote, and therefore no say in government. In earlier times, taxation with no representation caused America's pioneers to take up arms.

History in the Making

D ECEMBER is the month in which Guglielmo Marconi, the renowned Italian, sat in a shack near St. John's, Newfoundland, and, with earphone clamped tightly on, heard via wireless from Cornwall, England, the three dots in Morse which form the letter "S." The event, which occurred on December 12, 1901, was a crowning triumph for Marconi and heralded the beginning of a wireless system that was to link all points of the globe.

Setting the scene for Marconi's triumph, one of his biographers, Orrin E. Dunlap, wrote: "The question in 1900 was, how can 20-kilowatts speed out to every point of the compass to



Marconi in 1925.

provide sufficient energy to traverse 2,000 miles in one direction? Would America and England be brought in touch with each other without the aid of the submerged cable costing from \$4,500,000 to \$9,000,000 or up to \$2,500 a mile?"

Bridging Distance

While wireless had been used successfully before 1901, no great distances had been bridged. It had been used across the English Channel and ships were using it successfully up to distances of 100 miles. Only Marconi and his aides believed that it could be used to send messages across 2,000 miles of water. Many men of scientific training thought Marconi's experiments with long-distance transmission would fail because they believed the signals would not follow the curvature of the earth.

For his great experiment in December, 1901, Marconi had James A. Flem-

ing, a British specialist in high-tension alternating currents, design the Cornwall installation that was to send the signal to Newfoundland. The transmitter installed was a hundred times more powerful than any other built up to that time. Brief reports in the newspapers said that Marconi hoped to link the two far-distant points "without the aid of visible wires."

After the Cornwall installation was made, an identical station was erected at South Wellfleet, Cape Cod. An elaborate aerial system, consisting of 20 wooden masts, each about 200 feet high and arranged in a semicircle, was built in Cornwall. This was blown down in a hurricane which struck the Cornish coast in September, 1901. A short time later, the Cape Cod aerial also was blown down in a heavy wind. Months of work had gone into erecting these aerials and discouragement was keen. Rather than duplicate the systems, Marconi decided on a simpler aerial, strung on two poles 150 feet high. In a preliminary test of the transmitter, the signal was heard strongly at an outpost 250 miles away.

Marconi then sailed for Newfoundland and after some investigation chose Signal Hill, near St. John's, as a site for his receiver. After it had been set up, Marconi cabled a message to his Cornwall aides, giving them a time to start sending signals. When all was in readiness, Marconi sent aloft a large kite which carried the wire antenna to intercept the signal.

For 30 tense minutes following the time Marconi had given the Cornwall installation to start sending signals, no message was received. Then it came. In Marconi's own words:

"Suddenly, at about 12:30 o'clock, unmistakably three scant little clicks in the telephone received, corresponding to three dots in the Morse code, sounded several times in my ear as I listened intently. But I would not be satisfied without corroboration." He called two of his aides to listen and they too heard the signal.

"I knew," recalled Marconi, "that the day on which I should be able to send full messages without wires or cables across the Atlantic was not very far away."

The flood of comment and newspaper publicity following Marconi's great experiment equalled that given to the news of the completion of the first transatlantic cable 42 years earlier (see *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, June, 1948).

Of all of Marconi's patents, his No. 7777 was the most famous. It covered the use of tuned closed circuits with tuned open circuits in both the transmitter and receiver, and protected his interests in considerable litigation which followed over infringements on his ideas.

Tracy Is Appointed To Federal Board

Dan W. Tracy, International President of the I. B. E. W., was recently appointed to a new fair employment board set up by the Civil Service Commission to assure Federal employees a "square deal."

The board will hear appeals from workers who charge they have been discriminated against because of race, color, religion or national origin. It will also lay down policies and procedures for government agencies to follow in an effort to eliminate such discrimination. Brother Tracy was the only appointee from labor's ranks to the board, which includes seven members.

In accepting the appointment, President Tracy said: "While the time I can spare for this assignment is limited, I believe it is an important task which must and should be done. I hope to make what contribution I can to this worthwhile objective."

Capital Workers Give Free Time

Four members of Local Union 26, Washington, D. C., were among the 67 trade union members who pitched in as volunteer workers on Saturday, October 9, to renovate part of Barney Neighborhood House, a Community Chest agency in the capital city. The Electrical Workers were C. J. Horstkampf, C. K. Foley, L. H. Johnston and James Wasson.

Jointly sponsored by the Washington Building Trades Council and the Washington Building Congress, the special one-day project on behalf of the Chest was a contribution by both labor and management in the building trades to exemplify the generous spirit of the campaign and to demonstrate the appeal to everyone to give at least "one day's take home pay."

Barney Neighborhood House, Washington's oldest settlement house, took on a new look as the gymnasium, children's play yard and older boys' game room were speedily renovated. Fifteen contractors supplied material and equipment without cost. Chairman for labor's role in the work was C. F. Preller, president of the Washington Building Trades Council and business agent of Local Union 26.

NEW MOVIE CAMERA

A new 8-mm. movie camera is powered by a tiny battery-fed electric motor that drives the film continuously until halted by the operator. Remote control is said to be easily obtainable.

With Video Technicians in New York



Men of L.U. 1212 at Work

Scenes at the Columbia Broadcasting System's television studios in Grand Central Terminal Building. All the technicians shown are members of Local Union 1212. At Left—Herb Zvorist, a member of the maintenance crew, works on a video attenuator. In Circle—Robert McCullough holds a key spot at audio control booth. Above Right—Arthur Garrity operates boom.



At Left—Wiring a panel in the audio section of new television master control room. Shown, left to right, are Frank Broich, supervisor; Arthur Irons and John Triesner. Above—William Guyon, one of Local's younger members, trains camera on show up front.

Men at Work: The TV Technician

Working in One of America's Fastest Growing Industries, the I. B. E. W. Man Fulfills an Essential Role and One That Offers an Unlimited Number of Jobs in Future

The following story on the work of television technicians is the third in the JOURNAL's "Men at Work" series dealing with the classifications within the jurisdiction of the I.B. E.W.

In previous articles, work of the lineman and inside wireman was discussed.

LONG accustomed to playing essential roles in the drama that is the electrical industry, men of the I. B. E. W. today are fulfilling the same essential role in the modern marvel of television.

In the feat of sending pictures through the air, Brothers with long experience in the radio industry are contributing their brains, talent and know-how to the many technical processes that go to make up television. Little of the glamour that surrounds television comes to these technicians who serve in the control rooms and behind the cameras and transmitters. That is reserved for the entertainers who appear before the camera's eye and then, in a split second, on the cathode ray tube in the homeowner's set. It is in that split second that a myriad number of things must occur in order to make the successful transmission of the image possible. During both the time of transmission and in the extensive preparatory work that must be done before a television program goes on the air, men of the I. B. E. W. hold key spots all along the line.

In order to describe these key positions to members of the Brotherhood who work in other crafts and jurisdictions, a member of the JOURNAL's staff recently visited the Columbia Broadcasting System's



Byron Paul, technician behind camera, works a ball game at Ebbet's Field, home of the Brooklyn Dodgers

TV station in New York City and talked with the technicians, members of L. U. 1212, who operate and maintain that station's video equipment. I. B. E. W. has held an agreement with CBS since 1938 covering all technical work.

New Studio Built

At the time of the reporter's visit, extensive alterations were being made in the television quarters occupied by CBS in the Grand Central Terminal Building, and new and costly equipment was being installed that will give CBS one of the most modern and powerful video stations in this country. Both here and on the 74th floor of the nearby Chrysler Building, which houses the CBS transmitter, I. B. E. W. men were found who took pride in their occupation, who were confident of television's future, and who derive so much satisfaction from watching television that almost all of them own their own sets. After putting in their stint at the studio, many of them go home and spend a couple of hours in front of their receivers. Talk about the sailor who goes rowing on his day off! Technicians, however, are not an uncritical audience. On the contrary,

they form one of the most critical groups that television has. They are as quick to heap praise on a stimulating, well-produced show as they are to condemn a slipshod one.

At a station like WCBS-TV, the term technician covers a number of definitions. He might be operating the transmitter atop the Chrysler Building; operating a camera in the studio or on the field for remote pickups; operating the switching gear behind the cameras, whereby the director determines which camera shall carry the TV signal; repairing any of the intricate devices and equipment in the studio; picking up the sound via the "mike booms" that hover over all video stage settings; monitoring in the master control room, where the signal is fed to the transmitter and, in case of broadcasts to other cities, to the telephone company. Or he might be operating film cameras, editing and splicing films, and handling film projection of commercials, old movies, etc.

Many video technicians are college graduates and all are high school graduates who generally took shop courses in liberal dosages.

A majority of the technicians in video have been drawn from the commercial radio field. Many, at one time or another, have been radio "hams" or ship radio operators.

Room for Ingenuity

Television still is far from being an exact science, and the "debugging" of even the most brilliantly engineered equipment is a job that challenges almost daily the knowledge and ingenuity of I. B. E. W. technicians. The more inventive technicians at WCBS-TV, especially those in the maintenance section, have contributed many practical ideas for design improvements in video equipment.

One of the most challenging problems faced recently by the technicians at WCBS-TV has been that of keeping the old equipment in operation and at the same time taking care of the installation of the new. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent for the enlargement of the studios and for new TV equipment. Up until the day the new quarters and equipment are in use, the old installation must be kept operating, for CBS was determined there would be no period when the station was off the air. Thus the technicians have been hard-pressed



Shown at controls of the WCBS-TV transmitter on 74th floor of the Chrysler Building are Philip Goetz (seated), and Jack Lambert. Both are veteran members of L. U. 1212.

to reshuffle the old equipment around while the new equipment was coming in.

Installing the new master control equipment on the third floor of the Grand Central Terminal Building was a job for which there was no precedent, according to Frank Broich, supervisor, and veteran member of L. U. 1212. The controls are built for six studios, as against the present three, and each panel was custom

designed. The weight of this equipment is so great that the entire section of the building had to be reinforced with heavy steel I-beams before the installation could be made. Working with Broich on this job are seven experienced technicians, whose first concern is that the installation be "practical," or easy to use. Broich, however, does not expect that the installation will be letter-perfect when completed. He anticipates that plenty of bugs will have to be eliminated.

Time for Preparation

Few laymen realize the extent of the preparations that must be made before a 15-minute television program goes on the air. In addition to rehearsal time of the performers (if it is a studio show) and the designing and building of settings, technicians spend about four hours preparing for a quarter-hour program. Preparatory steps include setting up of cameras (usually three); synchronizing generators; adjusting monitors (each camera has a control unit which requires an operator); adjustment for focus (in order to get a good image and remove all traces of distortion). In addition, it takes an hour or two for the technicians at the relay transmitter in the Chrysler Building to get set up.

Route of Signal

At this point, it becomes convenient to trace the route of the TV signal before it reaches the home owner's set. In a studio show at WCBS-TV, the signal passes first to the relay transmitter, then to master control in Grand Central Terminal Building, where it is put through a switching arrangement in which lines can be changed and selected to complete the program (insertion of commercials), then back to the Chrysler tower on another line and into the transmitter for broadcast. In a show originating outside the studio, the signal travels essentially the same route, with the difference that the technician at the point of broadcast determines picture quality and content. In a studio show, studio technicians control these factors.



A. J. Cunningham, TV cameraman, discusses a production problem with Frances Buss (left), CBS television director, and her assistant.

Facts About Television

Passing from the lively, noisy and animated scene in the video studios in the Grand Central Terminal Building, to the hushed quiet of the 74th floor of the Chrysler Building, location of the CBS transmitter, is like leaving the city to go to a mountain retreat. Here, inaccessible to all save CBS employees and those who carry special passes, is the point from which the TV signal makes its final jump to TV sets in the New York metropolitan area. CBS has operated this transmitter for nine years on 4-kw output. A new one, soon to be installed, will be rated at approximately 13-kw. For many months, experiments were made here with color television. Practically the entire staff of technicians, in all departments, was involved in these experiments which were finally shelved. How far away color television is is anyone's guess.

Supervising transmitter technical operations in the Chrysler tower is a man of long experience both in radio and television. Philip A. Goetz, who also is another of the veteran members of L. U. 1212, is a man to whom television is not only a livelihood but also a subject of consuming interest. He believes that the war gave television the push that was needed to

BY THE end of 1949, it is estimated that more than 2,000,000 Americans will own television sets. Sets now are being produced at the rate of 12,375 a week.

Receivers for the home range in price from \$150 to \$4,000.

A little over a year ago there were an estimated 17,000 television sets in the country. There are more than half a million today.

At the start of 1948, 17 stations were on the air. Today the number is twice that.

Networks at present run from Boston and Schenectady south to Richmond, linking New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on the way. The Midwest soon will be linked to these eastern cities. Between 1950 and the end of 1952, it is expected that a coast-to-coast network will link New York and Hollywood.

The Federal Communication Commission now has on file over 300 applications to construct and operate commercial television stations.

About the only discordant voice heard recently on the subject of television was that of a Broadway press agent, Richard Maney. Wrote Mr. Maney: "The saloon, even when it was at odds with Andrew Volstead, ever has been the favorite forum of the man with something on his mind. In it he could air his prejudices and his heresies; fulminate against his employers, his relatives and the status quo, voice his grievances against mankind, calypso singers and parking regulations. . . . The past tense is used in the foregoing advisedly. For the saloon now harbors a horde of mutes. Thanks to the intrusion of a garrulous pictorial contraption called television, the thirsty talker has had his forum shot out from under him. . . . The bartenders that I have polled take a very sour view of television. It has encouraged an influx of small beer drinkers. . . . As man's last citadel crumbles before the sound and fury of television, as conversation in the saloon tapers off into whispers, it seems to at least one observer that shortly signs will flare over tavern entrances reading: 'No Television.'"

put it where it is today. The war, he says, did not produce any startling technical developments in the field of television, but it did develop large sources of skilled labor supply in the various radar and electronics courses given by all

branches of the U.S. armed services.

Many members of Local Union 1212 are veterans—some of World War I, some of World War II, and a few of both. If there is one thing that characterizes the technicians of Local Union 1212, it is their thirst for knowledge of new developments and research in the ever-widening field of television. To keep abreast of these developments, the local recently cooperated with New York University to bring an extensive television course to CBS employees and interested outsiders. Covering a 26-week period, the course included mathematics and theory of television and their practical application.

In television, which has enjoyed an astonishing and mushroom growth since the war's end, the I. B. E. W. has become the dominant labor organization for technicians. It is a branch of the trade that promises to take on increasing significance in the months and years ahead, and gives a new meaning to the old I. B. E. W. slogan, "Where electricity goes, there goes the I. B. E. W."

How Television Works

IN SENDING a picture through the air, the varying shades of light which constitute a picture are converted into varying charges of electricity, and then in effect re-converted to their original light values on the face of the cathode ray tube in the receiving set.

The scene that is to be televised is swept by a beam of electrons in the TV camera. What the camera picks up is cut into slices and passed under the eye of a photocell, which changes the light and dark parts of the picture into contrasting amounts of electrical charge. This operation is performed 30 times a second.

In the receiving set, another electron beam, synchronized with the first beam in the camera, puts the strips consecutively across the face of the viewing screen, reassembling them. Key device in this chain of events is the iconoscope tube, invented by Dr. V. K. Zworykin, a Russian. It contains, on a thin sheet of mica, a mosaic of tiny light cells. Well-lighted cells accumulate large electric charges, and poorly-lighted ones small charges. Also in the tube is an electron gun for firing a beam against the mosaic. When the beam comes into contact with a well-lighted group of cells a large electrical charge is swept off and passed on to the transmitter, while a poorly-lighted group attracts only a small charge.

Endlessly repeated, this scanning process sweeps off all the electrical charges on the mosaic and the whole picture is covered. Broadcast in sequence, these constitute the "video component" of the television wave.

Questions and Answers

Q. Is there any way to magnetize a tack hammer or screw driver without a coil. Please explain and show diagram.

C. O. PETERSEN,
L. U. 807,
Little Rock, Ark.

A. A tack hammer or screw driver to become magnetized should be made of a cast steel with low quantities of alloys of carbon, silicon, manganese, etc. The lower the impurities the better the magnetic susceptibility. Tungsten steel is one of the best types for magnetizing. The hammer or screw driver is held between the two faces of the air gap of a strong permanent magnet and gently tapped with a wooden mallet. This tapping is supposed to have a slight advantage in the magnetizing process. The time of magnetization is of small importance as compared to the field strength of the permanent magnet. Magnets may be matured or artificially aged by placing them in oil at a temperature of about 120° Centigrade for approximately one-half an hour and then submitting them to vibration. Generally one vigorous rapping is sufficient.

Q. A store keeper asked me this question: "Why do I have to have my store and service rewired? It was put in over 20 years ago by city-licensed electrical contractor to the requirements of the National Code, all in pipe and was passed by the local city electric inspector. It was wired with three No. 8 wires, 110v.-220v. 35 amp. main line, and 6-110v. branch circuits 15 amp. each. True enough I replaced the 35 amp. fuse with 60 amp. and 15 amp. with 20 amp. fuses and I have no trouble blowing fuses. True, the pipes are about 15° warmer than room temperature. I keep the equipment in repair. Explain it so a layman can understand where I am wrong; not just say it is against the Code for it passed Code requirements. I think you are trying to sell me a bill of goods I don't need." In explaining this, leave out electrical terms as much as possible.

JOE HEILLE,
L. U. 292,
Minneapolis, Minn.

A. The main feeder with three No. 8 wires 110-220 volts is only supposed to carry 35 amperes in each "hot" or ungrounded leg for the type of wire in-

stalled. The six 110 volt branches have No. 14 wires which are good to carry only 15 amperes. Since the original installation more outlets have been added to each circuit or more appliances have been plugged into the duplex receptacle outlets which have increased the load so that the No. 14 wires are now asked to carry 20 amperes and also have demanded the main feeder to carry 60 amperes in each hot leg. These currents are more than the wires are designed to stand. Eventually the insulation dry rots and with a little vibration will drop off leaving the bare wires to short themselves and often cause serious fires.

For this reason section 2201 of the National Electrical Code reads: "If at any time it is found that feeder conductors will be, or are, overloaded, the feeder capacity shall be increased to comply with the provisions of Tables 1 and 2 of chapter 10 for the actual load served. (These tables give the current-carrying capacity of the size and the type of wire installed).

Q. In a wye-connected 3 phase motor, when one leg of the winding is opened, only one of the two remaining legs will usually burn out. Why? In a 3 phase, 2 speed, 2 winding motor, both windings are connected 2 circuit wye. While one winding is in use, why doesn't the other act as a closed secondary?

GORDON E. LARSON,
Local 953,
Eau Claire, Wis.

A. Only one of the two remaining windings usually burns out because it generally is nearest the point where it can go to ground when the insulation breaks down. Likewise the weaker or more defective insulation generally is the first to burn out and open the overload heater on the starter or burn out the fuse in the switch, even though the legs are from the same coil of wire. The second winding's leads are open, therefore no current can flow to act as a secondary even though there is an induced electromotive force on this winding.

Q. The Code says you cannot reduce the wire size without refusing. In this case I would think it would be permissible. In residence house wiring for the lighting circuits we use 15 ampere multibreakers. Then we use No. 12 wire for the feeders and for

the switch legs we use No. 14 wire. Is the reduction in wire size this way permissible?

TORVAL MOCK,
L. U. 322,
Casper, Wyo.

A. Since the branch circuit is protected by a 15 ampere multibreaker the branch feeder need be only No. 14 wire and so the No. 14 wire on the switch legs is quite acceptable. Even if the feeder protection were 20 amperes the switch leg could be reduced to No. 14 wire provided it is not more than 25 feet from the fixture it controls and provided 15 ampere is the maximum current that the switch handles. Section 2121 of N. E. C. gives minimum size of conductors.

Q. We have been having a lot of questions about how many Type R or Type T wires can be used in outlet boxes as compared with the old R C wire. We note in your August issue you quote seven type R No. 14 wire in 1/2" conduit. Is there that much difference in outlet boxes?

EARL JAMES,
L. U. 16,
Evansville, Ind.

A. To comply with the National Electrical Code for new work one must follow section 3709 which gives a table for the maximum number of conductors for various outlet boxes. It states that for a 1 1/2" x 3 1/4" octagonal box five No. 14 and for a 1 1/2" x 4" octagonal box eight No. 14.

The seven No. 14 was stated for an existing conduit but for new works one must follow Table 4 of Chapter 10 in N. E. C., which gives a maximum of four No. 14 in 1/2" conduit. When in doubt about how many wires may be pulled into a certain size conduit always add up the total cross sectional areas of the wires and take 40% of cross sectional area of the conduit to see if the total area of the wires is smaller than 40% of the conduit's area.

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Comment

We deeply appreciate letters from Brothers W. E. Louis, L. U. 212; Charles M. Singley, L. U. 743, Reading, Pa.; and Ross Chiles, L. U. 134, Chicago, for their 3-wire connection between two "hot" 3-way switches in the house and garage. The three dia-

grams submitted were identical in connection and as we all know, they will work and save wire, but are not Code approved. Some reasons for not using them were given in the October issue.—EDITOR.

EDITOR: I was going to forget your mistake in my question in the August JOURNAL but since it has brought on the letters of Brothers Husbands and Smith, I want my question stated as I wrote it: "Is it permissible to use the enclosed diagram for a three-way control from house to garage for a light and hot plug in garage according to the National Code" and not as stated in our August issue. My circuit is the three-wire hot switch hook-up as stated by Brother Husbands and the hook-up by Brother Smith is well known by me. The reason I asked the question was because a friend of mine has such a hot switch hook-up and I told him I did not think it would pass.

FRED C. BIRKHOLZ,
L. U. 757,
Joliet, Ill.

We are indeed sorry for this mistake in not publishing your query correctly or showing your diagram. You have read the answer, however, that "hot" 3-way switch hook-ups are not permitted by Code but surely will work and are extensively used where no inspection is made.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

EDITOR: I was interested in reading the explanation of "power factor" which appeared in the October JOURNAL in answer to a question from Brother Elson Alvarez of Local 1476. I cannot help but feel that Brother Alvarez is now more confused than ever after reading the complicated explanation to his question.

I believe a simpler explanation of "power factor" will give Brother Alvarez the information he wants.

The term "power factor" applied to an electric circuit means much the same as the term "Efficiency" applied to an engine. It is the ratio of "effective power" to "apparent power" where the effective power is the watts or horsepower delivered and apparent power is the voltage multiplied by the amperage.

In direct current circuits the "effective power" and the "apparent power" is the same and is equal to the voltage times the amperage. This is true because the voltage and current are always in step or in phase in direct current circuits.

In alternating current circuits, however, this is seldom true because of two characteristics, inductance and capacitance. Inductance acts as a brake on the current and causes it to lag behind the voltage. Capacitance acts as a brake on the voltage and causes it to lag behind the current. When the voltage and current are in step the

effective power in the circuit equals the voltage times the current the same as in direct current circuits but when they are not in step, the power of the circuit is something less depending on how far out of step the two are.

Let us consider a concrete example: In an alternating current circuit a voltmeter indicates 100 volts, an ammeter indicates 10 amperes and a wattmeter indicates 800 watts. What is the Power factor?

The "apparent power" equals 100×10 or 1000 watts. The wattmeter, which records "effective power," indicates only 800 watts or 80% of the "apparent power." The "power factor" then is 80%. (Usually designated .8). This indicates that the current is not in step with the voltage.

To explain what is meant by "in step" or "in phase" it is only necessary to examine what happens in one-half of an alternating current cycle. (In a 60-cycle system, the current and voltage pass through 60 cycles each second). At the beginning of the voltage cycle the voltage is zero, at the quarter-point of the cycle the voltage has increased to its maximum and at the half-point of the cycle it has decreased to zero. The current cycle begins at zero current and at the quarter point it has increased to its maximum and at the end of the half cycle it has decreased to zero again.

Now, if the current and voltage are in step, both will be at zero value at exactly the same instant, both will be at their maximum value at exactly the same instant and at the end of the half-cycle, both will be at zero value at exactly the same instant. But, if the current and voltage are not in step, the voltage will reach its maximum and zero values either before or after the current reaches its maximum and zero values.

In the example used above in which the power factor was 80%, the voltage reached a maximum value of 100 volts at the quarter-point of the cycle but at the same instant the current had only reached a value of 8 amperes and was still increasing when the voltage began to decrease. This condition would continue through every cycle.

I am well aware of the confusion which exists regarding the term "power factor" and it is in a spirit of trying to clear up this confusion that I submit this practical explanation. The explanation given in the JOURNAL is correct but I feel that anyone who understands terms like "cosine" and Greek letters like Theta also understands what "power factor" is.

OSCAR A. JOHNSON,
International Rep.

We are grateful for Bro. Johnson's more practical explanation of power factor and hope that Bro. Elson Alvarez may read this letter.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

We are grateful to Brother George W. Jessen, L. U. 135, La Crosse, Wis., for submitting a method of identifying the nine lead of a 220/440 volt motor when there are no tags. It answers a question asked earlier by A. J. Fraser, Jersey City, N. J.

We have also received a letter from Brother S. A. Di Giampaolo, L. U. 11, Los Angeles, with a very detailed and quite thorough method for identifying the leads. We hope to have space in next month's JOURNAL for publishing Brother Di Giampaolo's letter in full.

The method sent in by Brother Jessen follows:

I. Determine whether Star or Delta motor, using bell and battery.

II. Star wound—1 group 3 leads—3 groups of 2 leads.

Delta wound—3 groups of 3 leads.

III. Mark group of 3 leads—Nos. 7, 8, 9.

IV. Connect 220 3 phase to 7, 8, 9: Motor should start and run.

V. Connect one lead from one of the other groups to either 7, 8, or 9 and measure voltage from the group just connected to the one other two leads. The results should be about 330 volts between each.

A. If both voltages the same and more than 100 and less than 200—Reverse the leads of the group under test and leave on same lead.

B. If one is over 200 volts and one over 300 volts, move group under test to the lead with the highest voltage and connect loose lead to same.

C. Repeat with remaining two groups. Use the same process.

Two pole motor turns 3600 R.P.M. (on name plate). If you use this method on a two pole motor you must work fast. Others take your time. Keep leads covered as you are using high voltages.

Several additional letters and diagrams have been received showing the momentary contact type push button control, which is quite correct. The answer in the September issue had failed to state that the "on-off" type switch was used if one did not wish the group of motors to stop when one failed. The momentary contact control is the preferred method of paralleling the holding coils and placing all the overload contacts in series. Acknowledgment is made of the excellent diagram sent in by Brother J. N. Reed, L. U. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Oil Searches Speeded

A new-type electrical control has been developed to speed up oil well drilling operations through automatic control of the pressure on the bit as it bites into the earth as much as 18,000 feet down.



When the standing votes were taken, Secretary J. Scott Milne speeded the process by walking up and down the rows of tables, counting heads. Fortunately, only one such vote was necessary in a convention marked for its overwhelming element of solidarity.—Photos by Ransdell.



Above: When Congressman Edward Garmatz registered as a delegate, petite Rita Harden assisted with the task of pinning on the official convention badge. She was one of the efficient office staff which set up headquarters on the mezzanine floor of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and handled the detail work of the sessions.



Above: The convention on the left side of the room. Her shorthand every word Normal E. Mahan. In W. Robbins who assisted Secretary J. Scott Milne the right side of the room.

Left: Smiling Business M Salt Lake time with h monished t "Repeal T tie attract tion. Close it WAS a you might

Convention Sidelights

Photographs on these pages spotlight some of the proceedings of the twenty-third Convention of the I. B. E. W., held in Atlantic City, September 13-17. The convention was fully reported in the November issue of the JOURNAL.



Above: International President D. W. Tracy accepts the key to Atlantic City from Joseph S. Milligan, chief of the electrical bureau of the city, who attended as the representative of the mayor.



Below: President Tracy, left, listens as James Lance, Local No. 11, Los Angeles, secretary of the Law Committee, reads the report. On the right is E. J. LeClair, Local 842, Utica, N. Y., assistant secretary.

serve center" of the union was located on the speaker's rostrum. To the left, were two stenographers who took down what was spoken. They were William B. Johnson and James B. Johnson. The center is William B. Johnson, director of research, International Secretariat, to his left. At his right is Miss Marie Downey, secretary of the JOURNAL.

Sanford A. Johnson, secretary of Local 354, Salt Lake City, Utah, had a good looking tie which drew much attention in general to Hartley Bill. The speaker's quite a bit of attention was drawn to his on-made tie . . . as he spoke.



Brotherhood Representatives Visit Plant



I. B. E. W. representatives visit Lustron plant at Columbus, Ohio. Left to right: Frank J. Peterson, head of the Industrial Relations Department at Lustron; H. B. Blankenship, International Representative of the I. B. E. W.; Russell G. Davis, executive vice president of Lustron; Gordon Freeman, International Vice President of the I. B. E. W., and Thomas J. Conroy, business agent of the Columbus local.

The Lustron porcelain enameled steel home, which is attracting so much attention throughout the country, stands as organized labor's answer to critics who say that labor opposes prefabricated or industrialized housing.

When public announcement was made of the Lustron contract, Carl G. Strandlund, president of the industrialized housing company, asserted that it marked a big step forward in the cooperative work of management and labor in the building field.

At the huge Lustron plant at Columbus, Ohio, International Representatives of the Electrical Workers, along with local officials, recently met with company officials and found that the same cooperative attitude still existed.

"We know that we can and will harmoniously work together," Russell G. Davis, executive vice president of Lustron told the meeting. "We are perfectly satisfied with our contract with your union and feel that only through working together can Lustron realize its objective; namely, to produce the finest quality home at the lowest possible price."

After the meeting and a tour of the 1,100,000 square foot plant, Gordon M. Freeman, International Vice President of the I. B. E. W., declared:

"I am fairly convinced that the materials and the type of construction proposed by the Lustron Corporation in the manufacture of their homes will

meet the most critical inspection and answer the call of the nation for low-cost housing."

He was joined in this statement by H. B. Blankenship, International Representative, and Thomas J. Conroy, local business agent. Host to the group during their visit to Lustron was Frank J. Peterson, former International Representative of the Plumbers Union and presently head of the industrial relations department of the company.

The Lustron home, made of porcelain-enameled steel panels, is a two-bedroom, five-room bungalow, radiant heated from the ceiling, and sells for \$8,000 on the purchaser's lot. Goal of the manufacturer is 50,000 homes per year, with new models each year. Drawings of the 1950 homes show several three-bedroom floor plans, and some have attached garages and breezeways. Lustron hopes to sell the three-bedroom homes for around \$8,500. The firm has announced that once production "bugs" are ironed out, savings will be passed along to the consumer in more house and equipment for the money.

REFRIGERATOR TRAYS

Two new refrigerator accessories are a plastic divider for ice cube trays that is described as non-sticking, and a plastic, stain-proof vegetable tray with hinged lid.

DeForest Has Low Opinion of Radio

Lee DeForest, the inventor who in his impoverished youth used to spend 25 cents to attend symphony concerts in Chicago and later invented the audion tube, which permitted radio to go forward in giant strides, has a low opinion of the content of most present-day radio programs. In an interview recently, he said:

"Here and there from every station comes each day some brief flash worth the hearing, some symphony, some intelligent debate, some playlet worth the wattage. The average mind is broadening and, despite the debasement of most of radio's offerings, our music tastes are slowly advancing.

"Some day the program directors will attain the intelligent skill of the engineer who erected his towers and built the marvel which they now so ineptly use."

In his *Television Today and Tomorrow*, published in 1942, DeForest concluded: "A population which once more centers its interest in the home will inherit the earth, and find it good. It will be a maturer population, with hours of leisure in small homes, away from today's crowded apartments. Into such a picture, ideally adapted to the benefits and physical limitations of television, this new magic will enter and become a vital element of the daily life."

Electric Heating Guide Issued by Westinghouse

A practical guide to the design and installation of electric heating for homes for contractors, architects, builders, and engineers has just been released by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

The new 42-page illustrated manual, "Electric Heating for Homes," reduces the complicated procedure of designing an electric heating system to the simple process of selecting the required heating capacity for a given room from the proper chart.

The charts are easy to use and take into consideration such factors as floor area, window area, double or single pane glass, various degrees of insulation and the number of exposed walls. The new Guide also includes easy-to-read information about the selection, the location and the installation of both wall and floor model unit heaters; determination of wire size for electrical circuits; and climatic information covering various parts of the country. A copy of the Guide (B-3768-A), priced at \$2, may be secured from any office of the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company or other distributors of Westinghouse apparatus or supplies.

Scientific SPARKS

Scientists have found that a container of charcoal in an apple cold storage room will delay the ripening process and help keep the fruit fresh longer.

Starch from sweet potatoes is becoming an important American product; it is used for sizing and finishing cotton goods, and by the laundry, baking and confectionery industries.

Deaths from the colorless, odorless carbon monoxide gas are far more common in fall and winter months when heating plants are working; the gas comes from any type of fuel if burned without sufficient air.

Acetylene, widely used in the industries and the source of many carbon chemicals, is made from calcium carbide which, in turn, is made from coke; acetylene is also manufactured from natural gas and waste oil-refinery gas.

Buckwheat is now the best plant from which to obtain rutin used by medical men in treating a pathological condition known as "increased capillary fragility"; this condition is sometimes associated with high blood pressure.

Nearly one-fifth the coal mined in America is used to make coke.

Burnt clay tiles made to roof a mission in California in 1772 were shaped by an Indian workman by molding them over his thigh.

Since the sun shines continuously in northern Greenland during the summer months, there is little daily variation in temperature.

Over 80,000 school buses are in use in the United States; they travel over 3,000,000 miles a day and transport some 4,500,000 pupils to 40,000 schools.

High-frequency heating is induction heating or dielectric heating; in the first, objects to be heated are placed within an open coil of wire, and in the second between two parallel plates with the voltage passing from one to the other.

Almost 100,000 distinct species and varieties of fungi are known.

Sheets and pillow cases for American homes require 500,000 bales of cotton a year.

Feeding soybeans to cattle on farms is not good practice unless the surplus

oil has first been extracted; they contain more fat than the animals can utilize.

The whooping crane is a North American migratory fowl that may become extinct unless protection steps are taken; only about 100 are now left, it is estimated.

Lactic acid, formed in the fermentation process by which cabbage is made into sauerkraut, is an anti-scurvy agent and accounts largely for the benefits derived from this popular food.

Varnishes are composed of resins, oils and thinners; rosin and synthetics are used for resins; tung, linseed, soy and fish oils are the most commonly used; thinners are turpentine or petroleum derivatives, or alcohol or acetates.

Mulching beds in which tulips and other bulbs are planted in the fall helps keep the soil from heaving with freezing and thawing during the winter.

Acacia nigra trees, grown in some parts of Brazil, are a rich source of tannin for leather-making, and are also soil-builders because they are leguminous plants.

Soil in tobacco beds used to grow tiny plants for resetting is sometimes treated with calcium cyanamide and urea; the mixture kills weeds and prevents root knot, black root rot and other diseases.

Approximately 20,000 persons under 20 years of age are killed each year by accidents in the United States; the types of accidents are motor vehicle, burns and explosions, drowning, mechanical suffocation, falls and firearms.

The oldest dog found in America during 1946 was nearing 26 years of age, which is somewhat equivalent to an age of 135 years in man.

Three disease-resistant types of tobacco have permitted the return of that crop to thousands of disease-infested acres abandoned in recent years.

Vinyl acetate, widely used in making plastics, can be made by combining acetylene with acetic acid; vinyl chloride can be made from acetylene and hydrochloric acid.

Sarsaparilla, an American product from several varieties of smilax, was introduced into Europe about 1536 and used by doctors for many ailments; to-

day, it is used as a vehicle for medicines and for flavoring beverages.

Porcupines weigh usually from 15 to 20 pounds but look much larger because of their fur and sheathing of skewers that stand on end under excitement.

An occasional raw egg in a dog's diet will help keep the hair healthy.

Nervous and mental diseases accounted for over 36 per cent of the rejectees from military service in World War II; they constituted 5.7 per cent of all men examined.

Calcium cyanamide, used in the manufacture of fertilizers and ammonia, is also convertible into melamine which, when condensed with formaldehyde, gives valuable plastics and resins.

Anti-fouling paints for the steel hulls of ships should not contain over 30 per cent of metal copper pigments or they may then accelerate fouling instead of decreasing it; this does not apply to cuprous oxide pigments.

Tapirs, zebras, horses and rhinoceroses all belong to the group of mammals that scientists call the Perissodactyla, the odd-toed hoofed animals; the tapir is the most primitive, and horses and their allies the most highly developed.

In 1905, there were about 5,000 Wyoming antelope; now there are some 65,000.

The moisture in popcorn is responsible for the pop; when heated it turns into steam under pressure which causes the explosion.

When a doctor orders a low salt diet, it is the sodium part of salt with which he is concerned; common salt is a chemical compound of sodium and chlorine.

Because the period between full moon is approximately 29.5 days, in some years there are 13 full moons instead of the usual 12, the extra one being called a "blue moon."

The use of salt to clear city streets of ice and snow is a growing practice which has at least one serious objection; the wet salt on the underside of automobile fenders and car bodies causes increased rusting.

During 1947, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service employes engaged in controlling predatory animals killed nearly 104,000 coyotes, the wild dog-like animals that do more damage to farm animals than all others together.

Tungsten has the highest melting point of any known metal.

Military version of the giant Lockheed Constellation airliner is known as the Air Force C-121, its principal use being in cargo carrying.

Synthetic automobile tires that wear some 30 per cent longer than natural rubber are being made in the United States; the synthetic rubber is produced at near-freezing temperatures.

Clifford T. Lee of I. B. E. W. Decorated

Clifford T. Lee, an International Representative of the I. B. E. W., was recently decorated with the Croix de Guerre, with silver star, at a ceremony in the French Embassy, Washington. General Vandenberg, head of the Army Air Force, was another in the group of five who were similarly honored.

Brother Lee, who was an International Representative before the war, entered the Air Force as a navigator and was a lieutenant colonel when discharged. He served six months detached service with the R. A. F. and was two years with the American B-24's, flying a total of 36 combat missions. He was in the North African campaign, Sicilian campaign and landing, Italian campaign and landing. He was with the first squadron of heavy bombers to get relief to Bastogne in the Battle of the Bulge.

Lee spent a year on General Eisenhower's air staff, helping to recreate the French air force. He has aeronautical ratings in the American, British and French air forces and flew with all three. He holds the following decorations: Bronze star with arrow head, air medal with two Oak Leaf clusters, two Presidential citations, ribbons representing two theaters of war—the ribbon for the European theater bears nine stars for major campaigns.

Injured After War

Representative Lee came through World War II without a scratch. After his return to the States after peace was declared, he suffered an accident which confined him to Walter Reed Hospital for more than two years. After his hospital release in August of this year, Brother Lee returned to the I.B.E.W. staff and is now working for the Brotherhood in the area covering the southeastern states.

We are indeed proud of this I.B.E.W. member's War record and are glad to have him back with us.

Assets, Revenues Of Utilities Up

Assets of the larger privately-owned electric utilities in the United States totaled \$19,257,654,836 at the end of 1947, the Federal Power Commission reported recently. This was an increase of \$1,174,171,543 over total assets reported a year earlier.

The report covers 314 electric utilities representing, on the basis of both assets and revenues, over 98 per cent of the privately-owned electric light and power industry in the country.

During the past year, the report

NLRB Elections Won by the I.B.E.W.

Following is a summary of recent certifications by the National Labor Relations Board, as they affected the I. B. E. W.:

General Tire and Rubber Co., Baytown, Tex. Certified (for all maintenance electricians, including their helpers and leadmen): I. B. E. W., which received all of the 11 votes cast.

Hunter Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill. Certified (for electricians and their helpers): I. B. E. W., which received five votes; two votes were cast for Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America.

Notes

W. H. Hackett, business manager of L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn., has written us that in the local's negotiations with the Westinghouse Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., regarding the union security clause, an election was held through the National Labor Relations Board and the local was given the right to bargain for a union security clause.

Lloyd H. Briningstall, financial secretary of L. U. No. 1312 of Roanoke, Ind., has written us that an election for a union shop was held September 8, supervised by a representative of the N. L. R. B., with the following results: 110 "Yes," 9 "No," 55 not voting. Brother Briningstall explains that the reason for the large number not voting is due to the fact that more than half their membership is laid off at the present time and is scattered over a rural area of some 50 miles.

Successful union shop elections have been held by L. U. No. 1145 of St. Louis, Mo., with the Shell, Standard and Socony Vacuum Oil Companies.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers recently came out on top in a four-way election contest to determine the collective bargaining representative for 16,000 employees of the Western Electric Company, the

world's largest producer of communications equipment.

The I. B. E. W. led with 5,296 votes, with the "independent" Communications Workers of America grabbing second place with a vote total of 4,314. The C. I. O. and a company union trailed far behind the two leaders.

Under rules of the National Labor Relations Board, a run-off election between the two unions polling the highest number of votes is necessary.

The I. B. E. W. won a smashing victory over District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America in a collective bargaining election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board recently.

In a New York statewide election, production and clerical workers of the Niagara Hudson System, a private utility company, chose the I. B. E. W. to represent them in negotiations with the company.

Arthur Younger, National Labor Relations Board field examiner, announced that the vote was 4,068 in favor of the A. L. F. union and 1,913 for "no union." One hundred and fifty-two votes were challenged and 20 were voided.

The votes were cast by ballot and mail in all cities and villages where the Niagara Hudson has employees.

District 50 union, a branch of the United Mine Workers, was barred from the ballot because its leaders have refused to sign non-Communist affidavits in their fight against the Taft-Hartley law. Consequently their union was ineligible to appear on the ballot in the eyes of the N. L. R. B.

The utility workers had to vote for the A. F. L. union or none at all. Mr. Lewis tried to persuade the 7,200 eligible employees to vote for no union.

The I. B. E. W. petitioned the N. L. R. B. for a systemwide election when Niagara Hudson's three operating subsidiaries received approval for amalgamation from the state public service commission. Niagara Hudson is merging all three companies into a firm to be known as the Buffalo Niagara Electric Company.

shows utility plant of these companies increased \$1,077,465,415 to a total of \$16,029,031,141. Reserves for depreciation of utility plant amounted to \$3,571,634,431, an increase of \$244,273,234 over the previous year.

The outstanding long-term debt was \$6,601,428,514, or \$451,775,375 more than at the end of the previous year. The major part of this increase was in the form of bonds.

Net income of the companies in 1947 amounted to \$642,682,179 compared to \$637,626,056 in 1946, or an increase of \$5,056,123.

The main portion of the F.C.C. report is devoted to detailed tables which show balance sheets, income and earned surplus statements, capital stock and bonds, electric operating revenues, customers and sales by classes of service, electric operating expenses, utility plant and physical quantities for each utility.

The statistics shown in the report are the most authoritative data available and have been compiled from reports filed with the Commission by all electric utilities receiving annual electric revenues of \$250,000 or more.

Grandpa Plays Santa

'Twas the night before Christmas and all
through the house
Not a grandkid was stirring, not even a
mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney
with care
In hopes that old Santa would find them
there.

My wife says, "Come on, Walt, it's time
that you start
To fill the kids stockings and gladden
their hearts,
There is *Rosie's* and *Ginger's* and a big
one for *Buck*,
One for *Mike* and for *Janet* (she gets
this small duck).

"This small one is *Steve's* and this one is
for *Nance*,
This red one is *Betty's*, (just watch her
eyes dance);
The long one is *Susan's*, this short one,
Norene's,
So fill them with good things to top all
their dreams."

"Thank goodness that's over," I say as
I stop,
That's quite a few grandkids to be calling
me "pop";
Though it's just once a year that I play
this old part
I get a kick from it, boys, for it sure
warms my heart.

WALT GALLANT, B. M. & F. S.,
L. U. No. 191.

What's the Dif?

Here is a quiz for the short circuit page.
What is the difference between a lineman
and a mule?
You have to harness the mule.

THEODORE LANDRUM, I. O.

Famous Last Words

The man up the pole had fastened a guy
And called to his helper, a young blade,
dubbed Si,
"Give us a strain on this down-haul, kid."
Si whistled a Polka, 'twas the last thing
he did.

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.

Try

If I bear nobody's burden
Fail to boost or fight to win,
I will leave this world no better
Than the place where I came in.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

Snappy Comeback

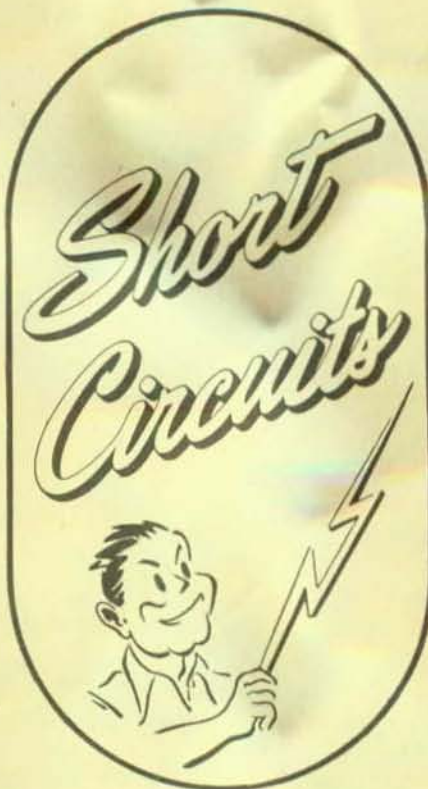
"The Cubs are eighth, pray how is that?"
I said to Charley Grim.
"Because there ain't no ninth,"
Was the reply I got from him.

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

Electrical Nursery Rhyme

Twinkle, twinkle little ampere,
As through the lamp you scamper.
How do you cause the light to glow?
That's what I would like to know!

LESTER O. BLACKMAN,
L. U. No. 1306.



Resolution

Let's resolve for the coming year
To justify our being here.
Let's do the job we're paid to do;
If disagreeable, let's see it through.
Not pass the buck to the other guy
But do our share and then stand by
To lend a hand if the going's rough.
If we all do that, 'twill be easy enough.
Let's try to report for work on time,
Let's follow orders, let's hew to the line.
Let's respect the boss as is his due
Let's to our jobs and ourselves be true.
Let's not "knock" the guy on the pole
Or "whisper" about the lad in the hole,
Or snub the man from the meter lab,
Or the operator at the switchboard slab.
Let's pull together. So live, so work
That none can say we loaf, we shirk.
Let's show the world there are no shirkers
In the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Let's attend meetings and do our mite
To steer the local straight to the right.
Let's point to the local with expanded
chest,

And say, "39 is the Brotherhood's Best."
A local union it seems to me,
Should strive to attain the best for the
most.

It should be a true democracy;
Majority rule should be its boast.
Rules and laws are made that way.
Minority groups may protest in vain;
But after each has had his say
The majority votes and the rules remain.
If you belong to a minority
And the best for the most seems to you
A little bit rough, hard to see,
Being a unionist, you'll take this view:
"While our opinions aren't all the same
And it seems I'm taking it on the chin,
I'll be a sport, play the game
And with labor, in the long run, win."

J. C. MASTERS,
L. U. No. 39.

Take Heed

Once there was a little fellow
Who never thanked his ma,
For all the loving things she did,
And never told his Pa

How glad he was for skates and toys,
His boxing gloves and such,
He didn't think that "Thank you!"
Was a thing which mattered much.

But as a boy thinks, grows the man,
He didn't give a darn,
His mouth grew thin and bitter
As some rat trap in a barn.

Life detoured itself around him,
As a clear stream skirts a shoal,
He found himself deserted,
Unlovable and old.

One day his stony heart was touched,
By an act of love he saw,
And when he forced a thank you out,
It broke his lower jaw.

So take a warning from this man,
Which fate so aptly stung
Show gratitude by thank you,
Begin it while you're young!

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

Ain't Hurt Us None!

The horse and cow live thirty years
They drink no whiskey, wine or beers.

Sheep and goats live about twenty,
They drink no liquor, just water a plenty.

At fifteen years most dogs are through,
They don't drink and smoke like me and
you.

At ten the cat has lived nine lives
On milk and water alone he thrives.

At five the birds are most all dead,
They look not on the wine that's red.

Bugs spend a few short weeks on earth
They do not know the cocktail's worth.

But some rum-soaked linemen and inside
men
Live on for three score years and ten.

Fill 'em up again bartender!
T. O. DRUMMOND,
L. U. 611.

That Pittsburgh Local

Way out here in Pittsburgh,
They point with solemn pride,
The "wire twisters" here are known as
The guys from Number Five.

You can travel near or travel far
And sure as you're alive
You'll find someone on every job,
That knows a guy from Five.

The guys from Five sure get around
To you this may sound vain,
But once they've worked on a job,
They're welcomed back again.

I could keep going on and on
And writing down this "jive"
But I'll sum it up by saying this
I'm proud to belong to Five.

BYRON C. SADLER,
Guess What Local!

Laboratory on Cleveland Lake Front Used For Analyzing New Light Fixtures



This untraveled road on Cleveland's lake front becomes one of the world's most brightly lighted streets whenever engineers throw a switch. Here engineers can install and test street lights in any desired position and combination.

A lighting laboratory where all the latest tricks known to science for analyzing new light fixtures from those using tiny bulbs to huge ship searchlights is helping lighting experts of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation at Cleveland, Ohio, design more efficient luminaries for street lighting, aviation, and commercial use.

Complete with the latest photometric equipment for determining light outputs, the laboratory even includes an untraveled, dead-end street on Cleveland's lake front that is actually a scientific street lighting laboratory where the latest type lights are hung as many as three deep on poles lining both sides of the pavement. Here during a recent test this road became one of the world's most brightly lighted streets. The picture above shows it with a brightness of 4.4 footcandles at street level, comparing favorably with New York's Broadway or Chicago's State Street.

All Is Painted Black

The new indoor photometric laboratory is another example of combining the latest in equipment and techniques. Here George A. Horton, laboratory supervisor, directs the testing of lighting units in a dark room big enough to hold a railroad locomotive. The walls, ceiling, floors, and furniture are painted black so they will reflect no unwanted light during tests.

In this midnight surrounding, the principal job is to measure accurately the brightness of new lighting units; their light distribution; the amount of heat they generate, their length of life under varying conditions; and

many other factors important to engineers. Horton and his staff even do some of their tricks with mirrors. A new device to measure the light output of street luminaires, includes a large mirror that can be moved in a giant circle around the street light to be tested. Some 25 feet away stands a sensitive photocell to measure the light output in every direction as the mirror is turned.

A teammate of this mirror photometer is a similar device to test fluorescent lighting units such as fixtures used in stores and offices. As shown in accompanying picture, here the mirror is eliminated and the light is measured directly.



Operator at control board regulates current and voltage during test of a new fluorescent lighting unit.

A gigantic box, 10 feet high, at one end of the laboratory shaped like a cut diamond is used to measure the total lighting efficiency of a luminaire after candlepower readings have been made from all angles. Called an icosahedron, the box opens like an Easter egg to reveal a small room painted snow-white with 20 flat sides. The white interior provides perfect light reflection. It is this reflection that is measured by a small photocell located in a window at one side of the shell.

By this scientific and practical approach to lighting problems, Westinghouse engineers have chalked up many notable firsts in the field. Recently they brought forth a unique football-shaped street luminaire that uses a 400-watt mercury lamp to make possible a new level of road brightness. Their revolutionary all-weather approach light system for airports promises to whip the fog problem by using the world's brightest lights.

St. Lawrence River Project in Offing

The Federal Power Commission received last month an application from New York State and Ontario power authorities for permission to build a gigantic \$391,042,000 power project on the St. Lawrence River.

In its application, the New York State power authority said the project would be built in the international rapids section of the river. The cost would be divided almost equally between the New York and Ontario power authorities.

The New York authority, an independent state agency created to develop hydro-electric power resources of the St. Lawrence, asked quick approval "in view of the serious shortages of electric power which have developed in the Ontario-New York area."

The proposed project would generate about 12,600,000,000 kilowatt hours per year.

The New York power authority said plans for the project "have long been recognized and approved in recommendations and agreements submitted by appropriate public agencies" of the United States and Canada.

Photostat Charters

Recently a number of our local unions have been writing the International Office requesting duplicate charters. We wish to advise all our members that duplicate charters are only issued when the original charter has been destroyed by fire or lost.

Local unions in need of an additional copy of their charter should have photostat copies made.

On Saturday Morn

"We were surrounded by natives," related the explorer. "They just uttered savage cries, danced madly and beat the earth with their clubs. . . ."

"Sounds exactly like golf," said the bored listener.

Knew His Habits

Mrs. Dodds sought her hostess and inquired, "What's become of that pretty waitress who was passing the cocktails?" "I'm sorry," apologized the hostess. "Were you looking for a drink?" "Thank you, no," said Mrs. Dodds. "I'm looking for my husband."

Peg o' My Heart!

In the kitchen of the Meek household the little woman was busy with pots and pans, while in the parlor the "Lord and Master" of the establishment held subdued converse with his neighbor, Mr. Thompson.

"I thought your wife's name was Susan," observed Mr. Thompson, "Why do you call her Peggy?"

"Oh,"-replied Meek, "Peggy's a little pet name I have for her."

He leaned forward and dropped his voice almost to a whisper. "You see Peggy is short for Pegasus; Pegasus was an immortal steed; and an immortal steed is an everlasting nag!"

And then in a louder voice, "Yes, Peggy. I'm coming right away!"

Erred

"But, madam, I'm afraid you're making a mistake. I am a doctor, certainly, but I'm a doctor of music."

"I know that," replied the old lady, "and that's why I came to you. I've a terrible singing in my ears."

Pessimism. Period

He had long dreaded the journey from his peaceful Cumberland valley to "the outside"—down to Chattanooga.

Tough

"Yes," said the boarder, after vainly attempting to carve the spring chicken, "the hen is mightier than the sword."

Hard Times

"These sausages you sent me are meat at one end and bread-crumbs at the other," said Mrs. Andrews.

Feminine Prerogative

Five-year-old Sue was "helping" her daddy at his work bench in the basement. Finally he tired of her incessant chatter and questions, and he asked her to be quiet for a little while.

What Brass!

"My gosh, I've smoked my key."

Wired for
SOUND

Clearly Misunderstood

"If there be anyone in the congregation who likes sin let him stand up—what's this, Sister Virginia, you like sin?"

"Oh pardon me, I thought you said gin."

How We Know!

For months the weather man's forecasts had been consistently inconsistent with the weather. So it came as no surprise when he resigned, though his stated reason for resignation was a bit startling.

The Last Line

There was a young man from Japan
Who wrote poetry no one could scan.
The main trouble with 'im
Was that he lacked rhythm,
Cause he said, "I always like to put as
many words in the last line as I
possibly can."

Slight Oversight

Judy Canova: "Geranium, how are you coming with the dinner?"
Geranium: "Fine, Miss Judy. That chicken will sure tickle your boy friend's palate."
Judy: "How do you know?"
Geranium: "I forgot to take off the feathers."

Ignorance Is Bliss

"So you and Fred are getting married," exclaimed a friend of the bride-to-be. "Why, I thought all along it was just a flirtation."

"Yes," smiled the girl, "so did Fred."

This Joke Smells

Two women who were strolling down the boulevard stopped in front of the Grand Theater. Said one to the other, "Gee, that was a swell picture."

Modern Terms

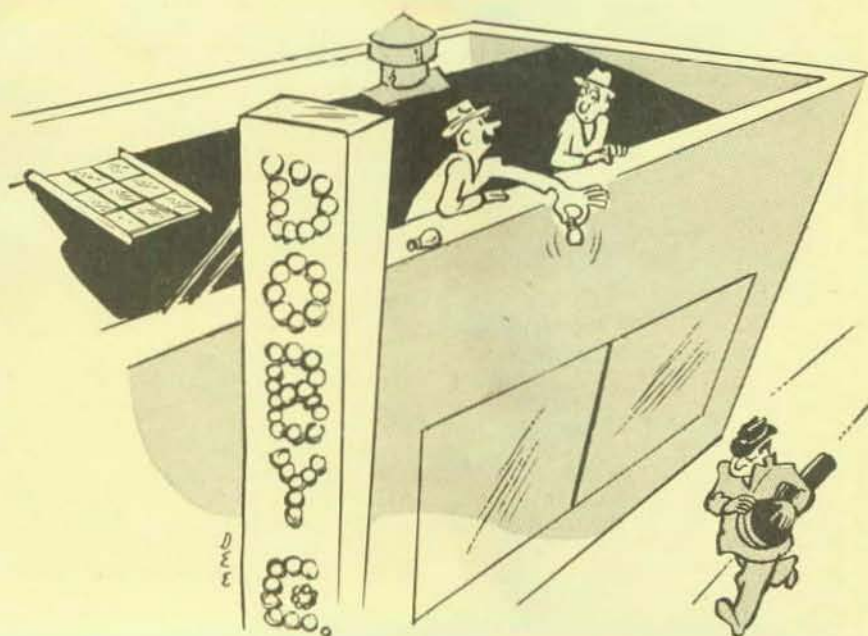
Glossary: A baby sitter is a teen-ager who takes hush money.
Civil Service: What you get from waiters between wars.

Gabfest

"Maine men seldom betray their emotions, deep as their feelings may be," remarked an old newspaper man while sipping a mint julep in the lounge of the National Press Club in Washington.

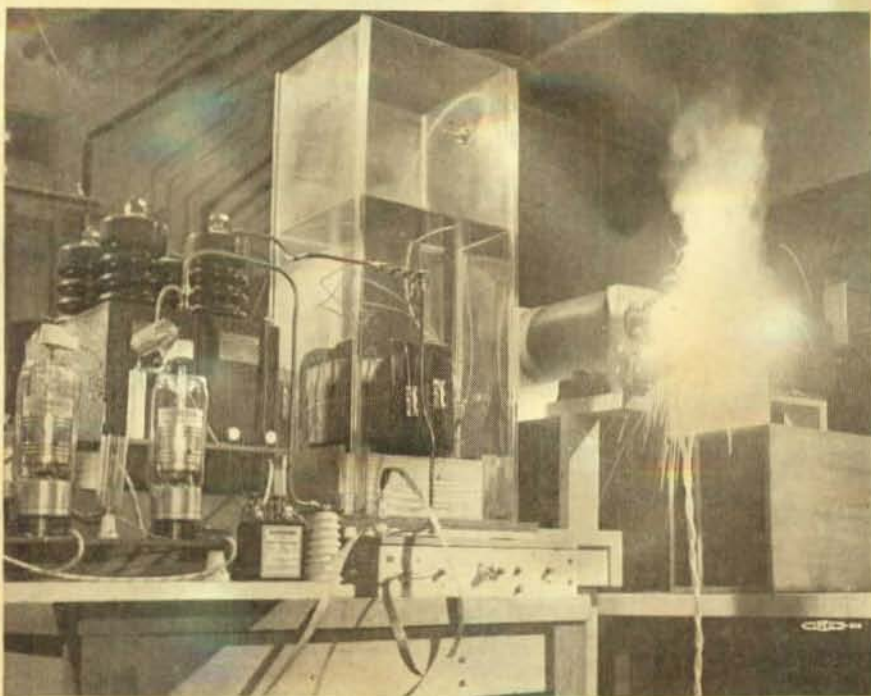
Point of View

Sonny—is a ton of coal very much?
Dad—That all depends on whether
you're shoveling it or burning it.



"Watch me scare hell out of Machine Gun Cellini."

New Technique of Cineradiography Aids in Solving Problems in Many Diverse Fields



Making X-ray movies of the chemical reaction occurring when iron oxide and aluminum are ignited. Exposures of ten-millionths of a second are made at a rate of 100 per second to produce the film. Shutterless camera that records the X-ray images cast by the reaction on a fluorescent screen in front of the camera lens is at far right. Pulse transformer and condenser crowd table at left.

Development of super-speed X-ray motion pictures, opening fascinating new visual worlds to science, was recently disclosed to the American Physical Society in Washington, D. C.

"This X-ray 'eye' can analyze the internal structure of rapidly moving objects and human organs," Dr. Charles M. Slack, director of research for the Westinghouse Lamp Division, said. "The new procedure brings to X-ray analysis the same advantages slow-motion movies bring to sports events," he added.

Super-speed X-ray movies, developed in the Westinghouse Lamp Research Laboratories in Bloomfield, N. J., team up X-ray exposures of 10 millionths of a second and a shutterless camera shooting movies at 100 frames a second.

"With exposures of such rapidity—2,000 times faster than a person blinks—we are able for the first time to make X-ray movies of speeding objects without blur," Dr. Slack reported to the society's annual spring meeting (National Bureau of Standards, East Building Lecture Room).

Regular Movie Film Used

The X-ray exposures, repeated at one-hundredth of a second intervals, are recorded on a continuously moving strip of regular movie film.

To illustrate the new technique, the

Westinghouse scientist showed the physicists the "shortest short ever photographed," a 15-second X-ray movie sequence made by members of his staff. Their subject was a violent chemical reaction which took place in a crucible the size of a demi-tasse cup. Dr. Slack explained:

"The reaction pictured here actually took one second but we slowed it down for projection purposes. With this technique rapid action, which would be impossible to analyze at its normal speed, can appear on the screen in comfortable-observed slow motion just as in an ordinary movie."

Studying Higher Frame Speeds

The reaction shown occurred when a mixture of iron oxide and aluminum, ingredients of wartime incendiaries, was ignited. The X-rays, penetrating metal crucible walls lined with refractory material, revealed the actual melting phenomenon inside the crucible as well as the subsequent bursting of the molten metal through a steel plate underneath. A regular movie of the reaction photographed in visible light, by contrast, showed merely a shower of sparks and molten metal gushing out the bottom of the crucible.

Although the test movie shown was made at 100 frames a second, Dr. Slack said that 150 frames a second have been attained and possibilities of

a much higher rate—perhaps up to 2,000 frames a second—are being investigated. X-rays have been recorded on movie film previously but the movie subjects were confined to relatively slow action because the exposures used were 1,000 times longer in duration.

While this is the first step in the new development—known technically as high-speed cineradiography—the scientist said a number of uses for it in medicine, industry and rocket research can be envisioned.

He suggested, for example, that with modifications of the procedure physicians can capture on movie film visible evidence of the fastest-moving organs within human bodies; orthopedists, chiropodists and shoe manufacturers can get a moving pictorial record of feet in a running or walking action and, through simulated conditions in ground laboratories, physicians can study the bodily distortions fliers endure when they are catapulted out of speeding planes or when they make crash landings.

External Inspection Possible

In industry, the new technique may solve at last many of the mysteries of how metal is deposited from an arc welding rod, and of how molten metal flows into a casting mold. X-rays, Dr. Slack explained, are unaffected by the strong light and fumes which obscure the conventional motion picture made in visible light.

As more powerful X-ray tubes are developed it may even be possible to inspect externally the internal action of airplane and automobile engines, which should result in smoother and safer engine performances.

For the national defense, the technique will be used in analyzing the burning action of fuel in a rocket. The Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy, sponsored the project for this purpose.

Super-speed X-ray movies emerged from the same Westinghouse laboratory where Dr. Slack and his colleagues developed an X-ray tube, making possible millionth-of-a-second X-ray still pictures, eight years ago. Equipment containing that tube was used in the atomic bomb development and for studies in ballistics during World War II.

The movie shown was made by the so-called indirect method, one of two procedures possible with the new development. A fluorescent screen was placed behind the crucible. Then a shutterless, oscillograph-type movie camera photographed the powerful, instantaneous images produced on the screen by the X-ray equipment. Instead of the closing and opening of a slow-motion movie camera shutter 100 times a second, the individual exposures were controlled by the short-time flash of the X-ray tube, making a shutter unnecessary.

Mike Walsh, St. Louis Veteran, Dies on Coast

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—One of the oldest charter members of Local 1 died on the West Coast in the latter part of October and his daughter buried him in St. Louis. Yes, it was The Inimitable Mike Walsh. Many delegates will remember Mike from previous I. B. E. W. Conventions. Mike Walsh held various offices in the St. Louis local and was a fine union man. We bow our heads to the old-timer who fought many a battle for the I. B. E. W.

Hear Tobin and Keenan

On the evening of October 25 the Kiel Municipal Auditorium was packed to capacity as 3,200 I. B. E. W. members strolled to their plush seats to hear Maurice J. Tobin, U. S. Secretary of Labor, and Joseph D. Keenan, chairman of the A. F. L. Labor's League for Political Education. All the officers of Local 1 were on the stage together with officers of other I. B. E. W. Locals in St. Louis. Members of I. B. E. W. Locals were invited as guests of Local 1.

It was the consensus that everyone appreciated the enlightening speeches and instructions of our friends of labor.

LeRoy Senf Honored

LeRoy Senf, son of one of our old time members, George Senf, was chosen the outstanding apprentice of the St. Louis area Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the 7th district, St. Louis chapter of the NECA.

I am proud to write about LeRoy because he was my apprentice for several months at the McQuay-Norris Job and conducted himself in a most efficient way.

LeRoy was given an all expense trip to Kansas City where the national finals were held. To our regret, and surprise, an Omaha lad was chosen the outstanding apprentice of the U. S.

Correction

In the October JOURNAL the writer sent an uncorrected copy to the editor about Locals that should have read: 1439, and 1455—instead of 1139 and 1155. Sorry.

Electrical Code for St. Louis County

St. Louis County recently adopted an electrical code which follows closely the standards of the 1947 National Electrical Code. It will be effective in all unincorporated areas within the county lines.

Effective with the new code is a licensing regulation whereby all electricians operating in the areas effected will be licensed by a board of examiners composed of electrical contractor Frank Hoag of Overland, James Quinn of Pine Lawn, and Associate Judge Arthur W. Schmid of the County Court. All are members of an advisory commission to draw up a county building code.

Licence fees for electrical contractors are \$75 annually; for maintenance contractors, \$35 per year.

A HAPPY THANKSGIVING TO ALL.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

Notables Attend Luncheon At Hotel Astor, New York

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—This letter is being written only three days be-

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

fore the national election and will be read when the results of that election will be history, but whichever way it goes organized labor will need to go on striving to make this a better place to live in, not only for ourselves, but for those who follow us.

We hailed the Wagner Act as Labor's Magna Charta and felt that at last a working man or woman was recognized as something more than a chattel or commodity and that from there on things could only get better. Then came the 80th Congress and the Taft-Hartley Act about which we have harped for many months as have many others in the labor movement. In spite of all efforts to enlighten members of organized labor of the danger in this legislation we still have too many people, that carry union cards, that prate "There is some good in the T-H law." It is our job to continue to extend every effort to teach such union members that the evil in this law greatly overshadows the good and that it must be repealed or at least drastically amended. If it isn't, then it will be only a matter of time until labor unions will be only a mockery of what the name implies.

The Third Annual Luncheon Reunion of the Pension Committee of the Joint Board of the Electrical Industry (of Greater New York) was held at the Hotel Astor on October 11, 1948. Many notables from labor, industry and city, state and national governments were present as were also about 350 of the pensioned members of L. U. No. 3. Outstanding among the latter was Jack Schwartz, who will be 95 years old next St. Patrick's Day, and who is the oldest living member of Local Union No. 3. Jack received great applause, when introduced, and responded with some pithy remarks as to where he stood politically. The "mike" had no terrors for him and he was the envy of many present not half his age.

The luncheon was presided over by A. Lincoln Busch, chairman of the Pension Committee and also chairman of the Joint Industry Board. He opened the proceedings with an invocation, written by himself, that was impressive and thought-provoking. Letters of regret and congratulation from invited notables were read. One was from Right Reverend John P. Boland, former chairman of the State Labor Relations Board, and one of those present at the inauguration of our pension system, who was unable to be present because of illness.

Chairman Busch introduced as speakers, Elliott Roosevelt, Hugo Rogers, president of the Borough of Manhattan, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., son and representative of our beloved Senator Wagner, father of the Wagner Act, Joseph O'Grady, labor relations advisor to Mayor O'Dwyer

acting as the mayor's representative, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local Union No. 3 and Howard McSpeddon, president of the Building Trades Council of Greater New York and also a member of Local Union No. 3. He then called on Brother Ben Rosenberg, former state commander of the Spanish American War Veterans, to speak as the representative of the pensioned members. When Rosenberg had finished there was no doubt as to what the pension means to these worthy Brothers.

Space does not permit giving the individual speeches but all the speakers stressed the importance of the pension system in maintaining the morale and dignity of the men who, because of advanced years were no longer able to fend for themselves. They also stressed the unity between employer and employed necessary for the functioning of such a pension system and further that if such unity could be had in all our private and public relations, worldwide peace would be a natural consequence.

A brief outline of our pension is as follows: Disability pension of \$60 per month to a member, of nine years good standing, who is totally incapacitated for earning a living at the electrical or any other business. The standard pension, \$60 per month, to any member 60 years of age and having nine years good standing, until he is 65 or until he is eligible for the I. B. E. W. pension. The supplemental pension to members eligible for the I. B. E. W. pension. This last pension fills out whatever the member receives from the I. B. E. W. and Social Security to make the total \$110 per month. Provisions have been made to increase this amount with the years.

In addition we have a hospital benefit plan which pays \$4 per day for every day spent in a hospital by a member, his wife or children between the ages of six months and 18 years.

This will be our last letter before Christmas. We therefore take this opportunity to extend to all our officers and members both International and local our heartiest greetings for an enjoyable Christmas. May it bring to all of us that "Peace to men of good will" of which the angels sang at the birth of Christ.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Romance of the Industry Should Inspire Workers

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—We in the electrical industry are very fortunate, that we are in such a grand and illustrious industry. There is a great deal of romance connected with our daily toil. Just bear with me for a few moments and see if this is not true.

In the year 1585 Dr. William Gilbert of England discovered that many substances other than amber, such as wax, sulphur, glass, etc. were capable of manifesting electrical properties. Robert Boyle, another experimenter in electricity, in 1650 discovered that electrified bodies in a vacuum would attract light substances. This indicated that the electrical effect did not depend upon the air as a medium.

Sir William Watson, in 1749, conducted various experiments to ascertain the velocity of electricity in a wire. In these experiments an insulated wire 12,276 feet in length was employed, and the transmission of a signal, from one end of the wire to the other appeared to be instantaneous. Then there was Francis Aepinus, a noted German scholar of the 17th century, who is accorded the credit of having been the first to conceive the view of the reciprocal relationship of electricity and magnetism.

In 1831 began the epoch-making researches of Michael Faraday, relating to electric and electro-magnetic induction. Dr. Antonio Pacinotti of Pisa in 1860 devised the first machine with a ring armature. Then we have our own Joseph Henry, Thomas Edison or Benjamin Franklin.

These men who by their countless experiments, their seemingly too-high ideals, hours and hours of patient readings, created formulas that we in this wonderful generation of ours might enjoy the conveniences that we have.

Yes, Brothers in the electrical industry, we are very fortunate that we have been selected to carry out the creative ideas of these men. Ours is not just a daily chore—another grind—another means of doing something that we might obtain a monetary issue—that we might exist. We are employed in the greatest industry in America today.

Just reflect and consider what your job is. Is there any romance in your day's work? Or is it just a chore? If we cannot look upon our industry or our work as something more than a chore, then we in the I.B.E.W., especially, are lacking a great deal. We must not be just eight-hour union electricians; or 40-hour union men.

We have the faith in knowing what we are striving for. We know what we want! Being a group of intelligent men we are striving for the best that this great country of ours can offer us. We have, and will continue to work for, good conditions, yet fair and understanding conditions between employer and employee. We know that if our employer succeeds then we in turn will succeed.

However, there are a number of individuals who think that we are dead wrong in anything that we ask for. What we must try to do is to convert the "down the middle public" who are so badly informed as to our real ideals and basic principles. The members of the I.B.E.W. have a duty to perform! What with our daily contacts with the public—non-union members and members of management—we have the greatest array of public relations salesmen in the country.

We have a tremendous project confronting us today—that of doing a real salesmanlike job on public relations. First we must sincerely convince our own membership that our policies, our ideals, are only for continued good working conditions, as well as continued good relations between labor and management.

If we had done a really successful job such as this five years ago, they never would have passed the Taft-Hartley Law, or we would not have adverse legislation continually facing us here in Massachusetts.

Public relations, which is just good old common-sense everyday living, rightfully applied, begins at home. Every member of Local No. 7 is a public relations man of our local. With his daily contacts he represents our local and in turn the I.B.E.W. So fellows, as we go about our daily work, be alert to good advertising. We ourselves are our best salesmen to the uninformed public. It will pay us dividends one hundred fold.

As we near the end of the year let us pause a minute in silent prayer for those Brothers of ours who have left our ranks to meet their God, particularly Harry Thompson, Ralph Streeter and Leon Perkins, all well loved members, who passed on during the past year. The entire membership of Local No. 7 sympathizes with Brother Ray and President Collins in the recent loss of their beloved mother.

Well, Brothers, Christmas is slowly approaching and at this time we wish all our members a really happy Christmas and a successful and prosperous New Year. Local No. 7 in its entirety, wishes the thousands of I. B. E. W. members a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

JACK COLLINS, P. S.

Convention Afforded Thrill For Chicago Delegate

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—I have just returned from Atlantic City, where, as one of 13 delegates representing No. 9 at the I. B. E. W. convention, my first, I enjoyed one of the most educational events of my life. I would not have traded that week in the auditorium for any two-week vacation "all expenses paid" anywhere else in the world.

After being more or less actively interested in the labor movement since I was 16 years old, it was like a rabid fight fan who has witnessed amateur and smoker prize fights, then to have ringside seats at five of the most important championship contests. It was a thrill I'll not soon forget.

It was 31 years ago in the same city, that a young man from L. U. 65, attended his first I. B. E. W. convention. Our country was at war, and the labor movement was having a pretty rough time of it, fighting the same anti-union groups who are again doing their utmost to annihilate the American labor movement. He was one of the thousands of little-known, unsung heroes of the American trade union movement who have made possible the progress and advancements we now enjoy.

He was an active participant in the early, hectic days of the Brotherhood's steady growth, and was well acquainted with the stigmatism and economic uncertainty, encountered by all progressive, political trade unionists. I have certain unpleasant recollections of some of the results. The labor movement lost one of its really great salesmen by his untimely death—of course I may be slightly prejudiced, as his name was Clem Burkard—my father.

The highlight of the convention, in my estimation, was the masterful way in which our International President conducted the proceedings. There were many fine speeches, three of which were outstanding. One was by the Honorable



"And here I want an outlet for a lie detector."

Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor. An interesting and able talk was given by Mr. Albert T. O'Neill, pleading the cause of privately-owned public utilities. Then a very fine address was delivered by Brother Joseph Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education, whose central theme consisted of the necessity for a more intensified effort on the part of every member of organized labor to get the voters registered, then see to it personally that they vote. An address was offered by President William Green, of the A. F. of L. Not one word was said about the possibility of effecting organic unity of their respective political groups for real national political action. He did, however, lash out at the Taft-Hartley bill and its supporters. He chided the C. I. O. for belonging to the W. F. T. U., to which the Russian workers are affiliated, and in conclusion appealed to labor for more interest in the election.

We are in the process of inaugurating a practical training program for linemen. Brother Larry Benner has completed the preliminary work and on October 13, there was a large enrollment. I will report on the progress from time to time.

Work in our jurisdiction is plentiful at present. Our Business Manager Frank Benner, and his partner, Brother R. E. (Bob) Fitzgerald, informs me that they could use some first class linemen (distribution and towermen). Housing is critical and prices are not low, but according to reports from other press secretaries, it is the same in every part of the country.

Here is a little poem that was clipped out of an Irish paper that one of the Brothers asked me to send for publication, a real thought provoker, and very appropriate for the time.

Divided They Vote

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place,
To toil for the world at a death-dealing pace.
Each moment is skillful, each brain is alert,
While they patiently work in the factory dirt.
Just look at that picture and then make a note
That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes along
In holiday raiment, the Labor Day throng.
Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best—
"Labor Omnia Vincit" the banners attest.
Yes, labor may conquer, but never, please note,
While united they march, but divided they vote.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

NICK BURKARD, P. S.

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Calls the 23rd Convention "Most Successful" of All

L. U. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Having been one of the delegates chosen by this local union to attend the Twenty-third International Convention, I would like through the JOURNAL to make a report of the convention to our members.

As you know, we are a large local, with a membership which tends to get widely scattered, and for this reason I have chosen the JOURNAL as the best medium by which to reach as many as possible.

I feel that it is important that every member should know of the harmony and goodwill that pervaded the 1948 convention and of the many advantages which should accrue to the Brotherhood from the actions taken by the delegates.

The speeches by Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, and Brother William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, were both outstanding and were an inspiration to everyone who was privileged to hear them.

The parliamentary skill and endurance of our own President, Brother Dan Tracy, are also to be highly commended. For the full five days of the convention he wielded the gavel and presided over every session without being relieved. Although over 2,000 delegates were present, at no time did any session get out of hand nor was the attention of the convention allowed to be diverted from the business at hand. The delegates, incidentally, are to be equally commended for being in their seats when the convention opened and for regular attendance up to and including the final day.

All of the committees did a bang-up job with their assignments, but I feel that the Law Committee is to be especially congratulated on its work. On the subject of jurisdiction, in which we as an outside local were particularly interested, the Law Committee began its report by saying, "The Law Committee has carefully considered the subject of jurisdiction. We oppose the proposals that would wipe out all outside local unions . . ." and concluded its report by saying "We are convinced that changes in jurisdiction should not be made because a few local unions become involved. Changes should be made only in the interests of the entire Brotherhood." This I look

upon as a triumph of common sense over misplaced enthusiasm and feel that Brothers Thomas Murray and James Lance, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Law Committee, are especially worthy of thanks and commendation.

To report on the convention without mentioning the splendid entertainment provided for our delegates by the New Jersey State Federation of Labor would be the worst kind of ingratitude. In all, some 5,000 delegates and visitors attended the entertainment and dance arranged by Brother Marciano, its secretary, and all of them enjoyed every minute of the party.

All in all, the convention was, I believe, by far the most successful in our history and one that will be long remembered by those of us fortunate enough to be present.

E. P. TAYLOR, B. M.

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Outstanding Apprentice Is Named at District Meeting

L. U. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—This local and especially the Apprenticeship Committee of which I am a member are very proud of the fact that Donald J. Nelson was selected as the outstanding apprentice for the Eleventh I. B. E. W. District at the N. E. C. A. district meeting held in Kansas City, Sunday, October 24, 1948.

Donald was the unanimous choice of the Omaha Joint Apprenticeship Committee in their selection of the outstanding apprentice in the North Central Chapter of the N. E. C. A.

Donald is very much interested in his work and never misses an opportunity to gain more knowledge, as his school attendance and class grades will show. His instructors in our school classes inform us that Donald is a very fine student and his ability to assimilate that which is taught to him has placed him right at the top.

Donald already is a very fine mechanic and has made many friends among the journeymen wiremen in our local union. His ability to do good work and his pleasing personality appeal to everyone and there is not a wireman in the local who would not be pleased to have Donald working with him.

Donald's apprenticeship training was interrupted when he joined the U. S. Army Signal Corps in October of 1942, there to serve his country in the Pacific Islands until he was discharged in January of 1946. He is 26 years old, is married, and has an infant son. His character and habits are beyond reproach and I am sure that if you knew Donald as I know him you would say, there is an apprentice that I would like to have working in my shop.

I am enclosing a picture of Donald so the membership of the I. B. E. W. may see for themselves the outstanding characteristics of his personality.

We in Omaha are confident that Donald will continue on to Miami, Fla., to the N. E. C. A. convention and there receive the final national award.

SHEPPARD R. JONES, P. S.

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Effects of the Taft-Hartley Law Seen as Far-Reaching

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Election

Outstanding



Donald J. Nelson, selected as outstanding apprentice for the Eleventh I. B. E. W. District.

is over! How will it effect us? Some of those elected are our friends; others pretend to be, but are our worst enemies. What can we, in organized labor look forward to? The answer to that question, I think, depends entirely on the rank and file of organized labor.

A multitude of people, and a great number of these belong to unions and brotherhoods, still have the idea that the Taft-Hartley Act only pertains to strikes or unions creating or being involved in national crises. But it doesn't, it governs everything about every union or brotherhood in the country no matter how large or small. We must remember that our individual conduct will be the determining factor in the life of our organizations.

Our business representative and we ourselves have a tremendous selling job ahead of us. Yet we have nothing to sell but labor. But labor more than any other product has to have good will and good public relations. It is up to us as individuals, to get down to cold turkey and put this selling job across, so that nothing can hurt us or even stand in our way to success.

This job of selling labor takes more than a high pressure salesman. Selling for the first time may be easy, but it takes the man on the job to make the contractor or industrialist come back for more. We must give them a good job.

There is a proverb that says, "God made men out of man so they could help one another." When a fellow stands around on the job and belittles his fellow workers he is not helping anyone. He is not only keeping someone else from working, but he is definitely not living up to his I. B. E. W. obligation.

Carrying a union card or wearing a union button does not mean that all a man has to do is report for work to collect his pay. It means more pay and

better working conditions, but for a better class of work.

This on-the-job arguing and beefing about Tom Jones making an hour more overtime than Brown, and complaining because Joe Smith has an easier or cleaner or better job than Bill Hooper has, gets no one anything or anywhere, and causes nothing but contention on the job and headaches for the foreman and the business agent.

When Mr. Joe Dokes, the man who is the head of a big industry speaks of the high cost of living, he is not talking in our terms, he is referring to the cost of operating and maintaining his plant. When he walks on the job and finds a group of men standing around talking or arguing he says to himself, "That is why this job is costing so much." The more a little job costs Joe Dokes the more his product costs us when it is put on the market.

So let's do away with all of this petty jealousy and help one another, let's pull together. It will in time defeat any or all evils that spring up against union labor.

This closing word of thought will sum up just about everything. Don't read it and pass it by. Study it and think about it. It may prove to be very helpful. "They that have no vision, perish."

ALFRED ANDERSON, P. S.

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Negotiations Raise Scale To \$2.25 an Hour in Lima

L. U. 32, LIMA, OHIO—By the time this article is published we will have done our duty and been to the polls. In the process of writing this article the results are unknown, but we hope for the best. Regardless of who is elected, we must do everything within our power to work for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Bill. Full

force of this bill has not been felt as yet, and if it is labor will suffer.

Neon Products, of Lima, Ohio, is cashing in on the prestige of the I. B. E. W. by false use of the label. This should be watched very carefully because no contract with them has been negotiated whatsoever.

Negotiations with our contractors in the local were successful in bringing our wage scale to \$2.25 an hour with good provisions for the future. Efforts to improve the working conditions and wages of linemen under the four-state memorandum have fallen far below the expectations.

This local has asked for more territory, through the proper channels, which territory had once been under our jurisdiction. It's our responsibility to our members to get more work, which is the reason for this request. There is a lot of non-union activity going on near our territory and we feel it should be organized. Recent communications have awarded us working privileges in this territory but without full jurisdiction. Decision rests with the officials.

Young men have taken the offices of our local with Blaine McClure placed in the president's seat. Other officers are as follows: Brooks Scott, vice president; Charles Holden, recording secretary; L. G. Cusick, financial secretary; E. B. Myer, business manager.

Our electrical night school started October 6, 1948. Practical training will be given by journeymen along with the theory side by our regular teacher, W. R. Ankrom, graduate engineer. Plans are in order for representatives of the different industries such as General Electric and Westinghouse to have motion pictures shown and the school of their products that we use in our work. A period of time has been set aside in the school here to study the National Electrical Code, in which the instructor will be assisted by the city electrical inspector, Brother "Curley" Ross.

The charter of our local will be 50 years old on November 25, 1948. Plans are being made for a suitable celebration to be held at this time.

Our business agent, Ben Myers, is back on his feet after being hospitalized three times.

John C. Monger, apprentice lineman, met with a fatal accident on a pole in Dayton territory, July 18, 1948. He was a World War II veteran.

This concludes articles of interest around the vicinity of Lima, Ohio.

EDWARD B. PENN, P. S.

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Hollywood Brother Named To High Post in the VFW

L. U. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Brother Alvin Kime, of Local Union 40, for many years an active member of the I. B. E. W., was recently elected to serve as Department Commander of the State of California for the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

To have a member of Local 40, I. B. E. W., chosen from the many thousands of members, for this important position is something we are very proud of, and indicates the type of men which comprise our organization.

At the 46th annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, where Brother Kime appeared as one of the guest speak-

Employed on Warehouse Job at Long Island



Brother W. V. Everett, of L. U. 25, Long Island, New York, forwarded above picture with the comment that the group shown is a "fine body of men who will get out and vote right this election." The group has been working on the Atlantic and Pacific warehouse, Long Island, for one of New York's old time contractors, Peters and Peters, Inc.

ers and was well received, he stated in part of his speech:

"... Your organization, as well as mine, is interested in many of the same things. Down through the years we have actively supported organized labor. Each year we have reiterated our position in supporting labor's right to bargain collectively. We also advocate continual Federal aid to education. My organization is on record as supporting the principles of Senate Re-Appportionment and we appear on the argument in favor of Proposition No. 12."

Senate Re-Appportionment in California is a labor-sponsored bill known as Proposition No. 13, that is very necessary to labor's future success in California, and we deeply appreciate the support given this bill by the officers and members of the V. F. W., led by our good Brother Alvin Kime. We wish them continued success in their efforts for the betterment of the veteran in and out of organized labor.

BERT W. THOMAS, P. S.

Set-Backs Only Encourage Future Drives Forward

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—Thanksgiving Day is gone, Christmas is just around the corner, and as yet we haven't had time to write about Labor Day which this year brought an epic showing of unions, both AFL and CIO, when they marched side by side on Woodward Avenue in Detroit.

We haven't forgotten about the tremendous amount of work which went into those arrangements, not the least by any means being that of our own Labor Day committee headed by Brother Claude Audette. The "big two" put on a great parade, and even the daily press had to admit that the onlookers constituted a "wall of humanity."

Four days from the time of this writing (November 3) we will all know more about the significance of that monster parade—whether or not it was indicative of an increased interest by the working people in national politics, and a true response to the hurricane warnings which our top-flight leaders have been sounding for the last two years.

Regardless of what the results are next Wednesday (November 3) there will be no reason either for panic nor ecstasy by union labor in the building trades. I am still simple enough to believe implicitly that if a thing is right it will succeed, and if it is wrong it will fail. Furthermore, present failure may easily turn out to become future success. The union labor cause has been set back before; but such set-backs have always resulted in bringing us together for the next surge forward.

I am somewhat tempted to do a little prognosticating here but perhaps it would be smarter to leave that to the betting fraternity. After all your correspondent is just supposed to relate the news; and going out on a limb is a luxury which only the experts can afford.

So I'll just remind you that Christmas is an idea in which most of us agree; and I'll close this letter with the usual holiday greetings to all of us from all of us, and hope that 1949 will be another year of health and happiness and prosperity for everyone.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

Detroit Labor League Ball Champions



Above is the champion Electrical Workers Local 58 baseball team. For the third straight year, L. U. 58's team has been the winner in the Detroit and Wayne Country Federation of Labor Baseball League. The wiremen by this accomplishment retain permanent possession of the Detroit Labor News Trophy. In the picture from left to right, first row: bat boys Charles Hopps and Thomas Wesson. Second row: Len Schmitz, Vic Austin, Frank Merritt, Bill Zim, Joe Lis, Tony Fishback, George Wesson, Ray Blagden. Back row: Rom Rutherford, Joe Cardinal, George Kregor, M. Campbell, manager, D. Munroe, Francis Sady and Les Aspinall, coach.

We are indebted to Brother Raymond Blagden for sending us this photo. Brother Blagden tells us that the L. U. 58 team will be ready, willing and able to take on any other I.B.E.W. baseball team next year. This is their challenge.

All takers get in touch with L. U. 58, Detroit, Michigan.

Cites Value of Veterans To I. B. E. W. Organization

L. U. 68, DENVER, COLO.—It has been said that the measure of a man is the height of his ideals, the depth of his convictions, and the breadth of his interests and sympathies. It is conceivable then, that the same might well be said of organizations, since organizations are generally composed of people who think along the same lines.

All too often, in the rush of our present living, we overlook the work of the long-time member of the I. B. E. W. We do not take time to properly evaluate the value of such members to our organization and to realize that here are the men who set our course and kept us going when the organization was young, and it was an uphill fight all the way. These are the men who pioneered; these are the men who gave unstintingly of their time and talents and money; these are the men who had no precedent to follow—who had to learn the hard way. These are the men who built the firm foundation of our organization.

These men, for the most part, are still keenly interested in union affairs, yet are content to let younger members carry on the work for it is work. These men, in many cases, are now in positions of authority and were it not for their sympathetic understanding, it would be impossible for younger men to attend conferences and conventions and the many other things that take time from the job.

The Taylors, the Jones, the Woods,

the Karns, and all the others—every local has them—should be accorded the highest honors. Let us give these men "three times three" and thank God we have men of their caliber within our ranks. Let us be not unappreciative of their efforts on behalf of the Brotherhood.

GLEN H. GILBERT, F. S.

D. C. Apprentice Program Offers Real Opportunities

L. U. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thanks to the efforts of Charlie Quinn, our business manager, and Hoyt McKenzie, our president, we now have an apprentice setup which offers a great opportunity to any young man wishing to learn line work. The apprentice school is recognized by the Government, and all participating veterans receive the full benefits of the G.I. Bill of Rights. This is not the only service which Charlie Quinn has rendered since he took over as business manager—he has really helped to build up this local. I am sure that he has the gratitude of all the members. Keep up the good work, Charlie, we are all behind you.

Our Safety Committee has started functioning at last, and a goodly amount of defective line hose, blankets and ropes have been junked as a result.

We have a party coming up soon, and all of the good Brothers and their wives (or someone else's), will no doubt be in attendance.

RAY TURNER, P. S.

Night Lighting for Field at La Crosse, Wis.



Partial view of the lighting installation recently completed by members of L. U. 135, La Crosse, Wis., for Schluman Electric Co., Chicago, contractors. Installation consists of six 80-foot towers with sixteen 1,500-watt lights and one 125-foot tower with 36 lights.



Members of L. U. 135 who worked on lighting installation. From left: G. H. Thrune, B.M.; Bill Dumond, Leonard Rellich, Chuck Lonkoski, Arthur Schmitt, secretary, and Robert Papenfuss, contractor.

Editor Is Credited for Interesting Journal Issue

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—There are only a few days left before election and a little too soon to hear the "I told you so" and "If I had only known." But whether you voted or not is your business. And whether we won or not will be labor's business finally. For if we didn't hang together and vote for labor's interests we are all as good as hanged later. In his speech at Atlantic City, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, declared, "The Taft-Hartley law will destroy organized labor!" And we certainly recognize him as an authority on such.

Our delegates, O. C. (Pop) Freeman and George Hickman, told us the Convention was a great spectacle but little did

we realize it was anyway near as inspiring as our JOURNAL shows it was. Great credit is due the editor for the complete articles and pictures. The speeches were forceful and true to the last one and much can be learned by carefully reading the text.

These last few days of October though anxious ones for us, are gay ones for Tidewater, Virginia, having just celebrated the "White Way Jubilee." Navy Day comes next and is to be celebrated in grand fashion, then, Halloween, with its usual pranks should offer enough hilarity to cap it off.

The members of Local 80 are glad that Brother T. F. Lansilahto is up and working again after his long siege of rheumatism and hope for his complete recovery. Best of luck, Pal.

Before getting down off the soap box,

let me extend Local 80's greetings to all our Brothers everywhere at this season, "A Happy Thanksgiving."

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

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Lull in Work Is Reported By Fort Worth Correspondent

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—The members of L. U. 116 want to extend their deepest sympathy to Brother W. H. Swor (retired) in the loss of his wife. Mrs. Swor was killed when a 40-foot awning collapsed on her at the Swor residence.

There's not too much work in Fort Worth at present, but the future doesn't look so dark. It will never be too dark if so many firms and concerns don't forget that it is union-earned money that put them where they are and keeps them in business, so why shouldn't they do their building and alterations with union labor?

Brothers, our nice bulletin board, also the cabinet in our kitchen, was built by none other than Brother R. W. (Bob) Easley, who also carries a card with the Cabinetmakers. He didn't make all the cabinets in our kitchen, but when Bob is there he will proudly show you the one he built. I think he could compete with the best with saw and hammer.

Brother, be sure your dues are paid and be sure your name, your number, the date and amount on that official receipt are correct. Your secretary could make an error and that would delay that pension. It has been done and some are sorry, so be sure.

Christmas Greetings From 116

In the same old friendly way,
One-sixteen is greeting you,

Bringing best wishes for Christmas day
And a happy New Year too.

Each and every member,
Brothers far and near.

We wish you an old-fashioned Christmas
With lots of holiday cheer.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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Springfield, Ill., Now Has One of the Leading Airports

L. U. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—For many years Springfield, Ill., has been on the Main Street of America by automobile road and all forms of good transportation systems.

Now we have the second largest airport in the state of Illinois. Ed Batson handled the construction reins for Herrin and Zittle (one of the largest electrical contractors in the Springfield area) on the new Capital Airport, just completed, located northwest of the city on Walnut Street Road, Route 29, 10 minutes ride from downtown Springfield.

On the 967-acre tract are placed the three 5,300-foot runways, equipped with 2,300 volt series regulated lights; also taxiways and aprons, comprising 55 acres of concrete. The present administration building houses the airline offices, the U. S. Weather Bureau, the C. A. A. Communications Station, the Illinois Department of Aeronautics, and the airport authority executive offices. It is beautifully

decorated and furnished with the most modern appointments. There are, in the administration building, 18,300 square feet of floor space and in the seven multiple T-hanger buildings, containing 68 individual hangars, and the large service hangar, there are 77,000 square feet of floor space.

American Airlines presently serves Springfield through four daily schedules to Chicago and St. Louis. Two additional airlines are certified for service and scheduled operations are promised in the near future, to include better east and west connections.

One of the state's largest and finest approved flight schools is located at the airport, giving civilian and G.I. flight training courses, and passenger rides.

We thank Ed. Batson, general foreman on construction, for the technical data as listed below:

The underground for main service consists of 4-inch duct encased in concrete 3 feet deep, 2,000 feet of 3 conductor No. 2 lead covered 12,000 volts cable, 4 small splicing vaults primary voltage 7,200 volts, stepped down to 3-phase 4 wire 208 volts across phases 120 volts to ground.

Transformer room: 3 100-KW transformers for power and lighting, 1 75-KW 7,200 to 2,300 single phase for field lighting; 1 50-KW 440 volt single phase to 2,300 volt for emergency field lighting from Caterpillar Diesel 60-KW generator of which starts automatically in case of utility service failure; 1 25-KW 2,300 to 220 volt single phase 3 wire for emergency lighting.

Field lighting, wind tee, obstruction lights, beacon, radio equipment and airlines office and a few lights throughout the administration building are connected with the diesel generator in case of utility power failure. The administration building is about 80 per cent fluorescent.

We also made installations for the C. A. A. radio equipment and the Weather Bureau instruments. The large service hangar is lighted with incandescent flood lights. We are now installing wiring system for 60 KW load for the new all-electric kitchen and restaurant.

Herrin and Zittle, Springfield contractors, also have the building and remodeling of the G. M. & O. Depot, under the supervision of W. E. Maxey, who is president of Local No. 193.

Enclosed is a photo of our business manager, Karl Bitschenauer, who states that while several projects are proposed and under construction, no outside men are needed at the present time and he wants to thank the many Brothers who have answered the call on the airport, power plants and other recent jobs.

C. "TINY" GROETEKE, P. S.

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Milwaukee Local Honors Its Oldtimers at Party

L. U. 195, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Veteran members of our local were honored at an old timers party which was held on Monday evening, October 11. Ten of our Brothers were presented with buttons denoting 25 years of membership.

Those honored with buttons are shown in the accompanying picture taken at the gathering.

In making the presentation, Anthony Stanek, president of the local, outlined the improvements which have been made

New Airport Completed at Springfield, Ill.



Accompanying story from L. U. 193 gives details of electrical installation at the new Capital Airport.

in wages, working conditions and the standard of living since these Brothers assumed the responsibilities of membership in the union. But he also warned that while the advances that have been made in the past were very gratifying we, the younger Brothers, must ever be on the alert to keep what has been won and we must never lose the aggressiveness that it requires to continue to advance with the times.

An injury to one is the concern of all, is just as important today as it was when organized labor first brought it out as a fighting slogan.

Following the presentation the old timers proceeded to give some of the youngsters a few lessons in that grand old game of sheephead. Refreshments were served.

The party was well attended and we all enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

FREDERICK O. WOLFF, R. S.

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I. S. Complimented on the Journal Convention Issue

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—All members of the entire Brotherhood everywhere surely must have been very nicely surprised when they received the November issue of the International JOURNAL and opened it and saw the entire condensed minutes of our I. O. convention. This must have meant an awful lot of work to get ready in such a short time. Mr. Milne really rates a rousing vote of thanks for a good job well done.

And now for the news that has happened in and around our city of Cincinnati, Ohio, during the past month.

Our work here and around the Queen City is holding its own and we may have some nice big jobs breaking here in the future.

On a sporting note I see that Local 369, of Louisville, Ky., through "Hubby" Hudson says that they have a pretty good set of bowling teams! Well "Hub" so



Karl Bitschenauer, business manager of Local Union 193.

have we—so we'll see in the coming bowling tournament to be held in Chicago, who has the best bowlers—Cincinnati or Louisville?

Our apprentice training school for this year is in the very good hands of W. E. Bollman for the local union, and our old friend Bill Cullen for the contractors. Both of these men have shown by their actions that they have our local union's and our contractors' association's interests at heart, by their willing and untiring interest and work. Thanks Elmer and Bill. Believe me we all appreciate it even if most of us may forget to say so. At this writing I am told the school is being very well attended. Full sessions

Milwaukee Veterans Honored at Party



Oldtimers of L. U. 195, Milwaukee, who received service buttons at a party given recently in their honor. Seated, left to right: Charles Adriansen, Roy Cutler, Edward Schmidt, Charles Gekler and Emil Zoemish. Standing: Edward Jacho, Patrick Owens, Earl Lake, Anton Keil and Frank Grabowski.

will continue all the school term because all of our boys I know, want to be able to do a job well by knowing how and why they are doing it, and they are getting just that in the school.

I understand Walter "Chick" Maley, of our local, was one of the fortunate few who was lucky enough to get to Cleveland to see the World Series and "Chick" told me that a little boy of about 10 got in line and got "Chick" a better seat than he had the day before. Boy, that Maley really does get around. "Chick" wants to send his regards to Miami, Fla., and said to tell you Miami boys he'll see you before the first snow falls up here in Cincinnati. And while we are on the Southern and Southwest states, heartiest congratulations to Houston, Tex., the site of the 1950 I. B. E. W. convention. May you have a marvelous time and an even bigger attendance in Houston than in Atlantic City in 1948.

And now to our sick list. First our sick committee chairman, Brother Elmer J. Rabanus really does a fine job looking after our sick and injured members and for the local I wish to thank him. We are glad Howard Stapleton is up and around again after his auto injuries laid him up for awhile. We hope the following convalescing members will soon be up and around real soon: Charles Sweeney, George Huber, Sr., Samuel Keller, Richard Hayes and John Gysin.

Our Brother Fred Lippelman suffered the loss of his beloved mother on October 1. Our sincere sympathies to you and your entire family, Fred. May she rest in eternal peace.

And now that we are getting to the end of 1948 and rolling into 1949, let us all stop and think of the fine things you and I enjoy as members of our I. B. E. W. A good local union is always better when there is harmony amongst us. So let's all vow as one of our New Year's Resolutions to try and always remember to help create harmony on all jobs whether big or small and at all of our local union meetings. Thank you.

And now from Local Union 212 here in Cincinnati, as spokesman for a swell bunch of members, I am sending the very merriest Christmas greetings and the most sincere wishes for a peaceful and happy New Year to the entire Brotherhood everywhere. May our Lord above

grant each of you your prayer or wish that you believe will give you and your family the peace and contentment that you as members of the I. B. E. W. so richly deserve. And as I your writer bring my last 1948 article to a close, I want to express my sincere and deep appreciation to my friends and Brothers here in Local 212 for your fine friendships shown and proven through the years and my personal wishes to all for a very, very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

And so for this time and this year once again it must be au revoir from your 212 News Hound,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

Veteran Indiana Brother Retires, Takes Pension

L. U. 305, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Here is an item for Local Lines from L. U. 305. We wish to report that Brother Ahme Meyer, after serving faithfully as recording secretary of L. U. 305 for 21 years has taken his pension as of October 4, 1948.

Brother Ahme wanted to take his pension sooner but stayed on his job as electrician for the Fort Wayne Park Board until a Brother from L. U. 305 was found to take his place.

Here is something to think about. If we would all serve as faithfully, how much better off labor would be.

HERMAN FLESHER, P. S.

Brothers in West Virginia Worked Hard at Politics

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—As election day draws nearer the political interest of the I. B. E. W. is certainly a noteworthy topic down West Virginia way. From the remotest, most isolated sections of the mountainous regions to the avenues of the modern towns, the I. B. E. W. workers are loud in their denunciations of all office seekers who have not made their pledges and platforms conform to the politics and rights of labor. This denunciation also applies to those seeking reelection.

The I. B. E. W. vows that the freedom and rights of labor shall not be crushed under the heels of these selfish,

dictatorial moguls of sweatshop aspirations and to the last man, the I. B. E. W. will defend this vow.

This is the predominant spirit here and we know that we have millions of pals and comrades of the I. B. E. W. and all organized labor to stand by our side. It is a fight to the finish and our weapon is our vote on Election Day, well aimed and fired straight, for we have already seen the whites of our enemies' eyes. So to all Brothers of organized labor, here's good luck and here's hoping that I. B. E. W. Local Union 317 can reach a long arm out and give a friendly congratulatory handshake to all of you after Election Day.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

Genius Reported Latent in All Large Groups of Men

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

—A word from the deep South. When this is printed it won't make any difference, Brothers, whether its North, East, South of West, we are all to be governed by the party that has received the largest majority. So as we say, the people have spoken, let's make peace with the world and go on with our endeavor for a living wage and a better world to live in, better conditions for our trade and home.

At a meeting not long ago I read an article to our members which they thought very good and now I want to pass it along to all our members to try and help a Brother. The article is called

The First Aid to a Genius

In all of our locals we have a hidden genius and the part we want to play is to develop his or her idea. I believe it is our duty for their benefit to encourage and to assist them with all the resources at our command and to try to aid them to develop their ideas or suggestions for the good of everyone concerned.

In formulating a plan of this nature, it becomes a delicate operation as a man with an idea or a suggestion will not want to part with his ideas with the thought of encroachment on him, and to eliminate this fear let us have a legal form drawn to be signed by all concerned to protect him against this fear. We know there has been many a good idea buried on account of fear and lack of funds. With this form this will be eliminated.

Procedure

In order to accomplish this program we could have a committee appointed in each local union to take care of any member wishing to take part in this helpful program.

This committee would be empowered to use every means to help carry out the program. By this I mean when a problem is presented to them and they deem it advisable to present it to the local body or to the I. O. or anyone to accomplish their object they would be allowed to do so.

Don't forget, Brothers, you don't have to have a working model or a lot of equipment. You just come along with your idea or suggestion and this committee, after signing your protection form, will help you and the credit and financial returns will go to you. All we want is the credit of having you a member of our local and organization. Another im-

portant point is, you will have 500,000 salesmen, all the members of the I. B. E. W.

You know Voltaire, Ampere, Edison and others, each was born a genius and later developed. You may be just as good and waiting for a chance of this kind. Don't forget a small idea is as good as a big one. If we could get one idea out of 1,000 we would have 4,000 from a membership of 400,000. This would be good material to work on, so Brothers try your luck and perhaps the whole world will benefit from a hidden genius.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, P. S.

Commencement Is Held for Apprentices in Longview

L. U. 324, LONGVIEW, TEX.—Local Union 324 is indeed happy with the reports brought back from the International convention by Brothers A. R. Johnson, business manager, and C. A. Skidmore, delegates. These reports leave no doubt in the minds of our members, as to what to expect. We must join with the other members of labor and vote. We, as union members, know who our friends are, and we also know our enemies. Let no party or persons deceive us. Let us use our votes in unity to reward our friends and defeat our enemies.

Local Union 324 on the night of September 23, held commencement exercises for its apprenticeship class. Brother A. R. Johnson, business manager, acted as master of ceremonies, and the following distinguished guests took part in these exercises: The Rev. Thomas Talbot addressed the apprentices with regard to the necessity of skilled electrical workers in the realm of industry and the Nation's defense. W. J. Houlston, field representative, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Longview, Tex., made the presentation of certificates to the apprentices.

Judge Earl Roberts made an address on democracy. C. H. Culpepper, area supervisor, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Dallas, gave an address on apprenticeship and what it means to the Nation. R. C. Watson, director of vocational education, Kilgore College, Kilgore, Tex., gave an address on the subject of vocational education.

The Longview Apprenticeship Committee is composed of the following: For the N. E. C. A., East Texas Chapter, Mr. Ralph Grimes chairman, Mr. W. L. Johnson and Mr. J. S. T. McDowell. For the I. B. E. W.: Brother A. R. Johnson, secretary; Brother C. A. Skidmore and Brother E. E. King. Brother W. P. Maxwell, who in the past has instructed the class, was not present. Brother C. A. Skidmore is at present the instructor. The apprentices receiving certificates of apprenticeship were as follows: Brother G. E. Cabiniss, Brother Frederick C. Chevalier, Brother A. J. Coker, Brother Jack H. Gentry, Brother J. A. Hanson, Brother Orie W. Henigan, Brother C. J. Joyner, Brother Joseph R. Reel, Brother H. T. Rutherford, Brother Paul Schnorbus, and Brother J. G. Singley.

The banquet was attended by Brother W. S. Gobles, business manager of Local 1151, of Tyler, Tex., and a number of 1151 members as well as the membership of Local Union 324. At the present all our membership are employed at an average of 38 hours per week, and we do not

Apprentices Graduated at Longview, Tex.



Apprenticeship class of 1948, Local Union 324, Longview, Tex., with mentors. Standing, left to right: Joseph R. Reel, A. J. Coker, Jack H. Gentry, Joseph C. Singley, J. A. Hanson, C. J. Joyner, G. E. Cabiniss, Orie W. Henigan, A. Paul Schnorbus. Seated, left to right: N.E.C.A. members, Ralph Grimes, J. S. T. McDowell, W. L. Johnson, Department of Labor, Apprenticeship Training, Wm. J. Houlston, I.B.E.W. Members, C. A. Skidmore, instructor; A. R. Johnson, B.M.; E. E. King, committee member.

have much prospect for any large sized jobs at present. So, if any Brothers are traveling, don't fly into our jurisdiction blind. Call or wire our Business Manager Johnson. Should Local 324 need men, you may rest assured a call will go out.

We should like to commend our International Secretary, Brother Scott Milne, on the cover of our WORKER for October. It tells a great story. Defend your Union. Vote. This phrase appears against the background colors of Old Glory, the red, white and blue. These three colors in the minds of union people stand for democracy. Don't forget, we have a date in November, cast your ballot.

W. B. DAY, P. S.

Toronto Starts Gigantic Slum Clearing Project

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA—Mayor McCallum of Toronto recently laid the cornerstone on the first unit of a \$13,000,000 slum clearing project in downtown Toronto. The purpose of the development is to provide low-rent housing for over 1,000 families, and rents will be based on the ability of the tenant to pay, or based on the income of the tenant, and not on the value of the particular house or apartment. The housing in this area known as the Regent's Park has long been dilapidated and an eyesore, and it is planned to start building on property that is at present vacant, and as soon as new units are completed, families will be transferred from their present residences in Regent's Park to the new units. The old houses will then be torn down and other new units built in their stead and this process will continue until the project is completed. The area covers 42 acres of ramshackle houses and untidy vacant lots, but when the transformation is completed, there will be 32 acres of modern buildings and 10 acres of parklands, and will house 300 more families than it now houses.

The bulk of the expense will be borne by the City of Toronto, but the Dominion

Government will contribute half the cost of purchasing and clearing the land, and the Provincial Government has agreed to contribute \$1,000 for each unit up to 56 units and it is hoped that further contributions will be made by the Province as the project advances. The whole development has progressed under the direction of the Toronto Housing Authority, a committee appointed by the City Council, and on which labor is represented by Brother Jack Woolsey, who is president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Toronto and vicinity, and due to his presence on this committee, all contracts let so far are to contractors who hire only union men.

There are several other large jobs going on in Toronto just now, among which are the Lever Brothers \$8,000,000 project, the Sunnybrook Hospital, which has been going on for several years, costing in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000, the Sick Children's Hospital which is just starting, and will cost \$10,000,000, the \$4,000,000 Bank of Montreal, which is nearing completion, and many other smaller ones. Besides this we still have the Yonge St. Subway, due to start in the near future, and a \$7,000,000 civic center which is held in abeyance, until material is more plentiful, and several other large buildings still on paper.

The foregoing might lead one to believe that work is plentiful in Toronto and men scarce, but the fact is there is an unemployment list, thanks mainly to Mr. Drew and his immigration plan, or lack of plan, whereby thousands of immigrants from Britain have been dumped into the city in the last year, including hundreds of electricians. Also the fact that between 100 and 200 apprentices have completed their training, and are now journeymen electricians has helped swell the ranks. So that anyone contemplating coming to Toronto, would be advised to stay away for the present, as the immigrants and apprentices are coming out faster than they can be absorbed.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Lists Officers Elected by Spring Valley (N. Y.) Local

L. U. 363, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—We regret that we have been lax in sending news items of our local but in the future we will see that you will hear from us once in a while, at least.

So that our traveling Brothers may be advised, the following Brothers were elected to the respective offices of our local: Edward Mayforth, president; Henry Buechli, vice president; John Doerzaph, recording secretary; Harry Pearson, financial secretary; Charles S. Cernigliaro, treasurer; Pat E. Damiani, business manager.

Executive Board: Fred Bernhardt, John Garabrant, George Kettig, George Kuhl, George Romansky.

Examining Board: Robert Jacobs, James Tompkins, Le Roy Dougherty.

Yours truly was appointed press secretary.

We have been very dormant in our writing mainly because we have been busy in war work and then reconversion work for our favorite Uncle Sam, helping to build a camp, then converting it into living quarters for our boys and building quite a number of chemical plants, plus our regular building going on in our territory.

At this writing we would like to thank International Vice President Liggett and his staff for their guidance and service to our local and the cooperation received from his office.

We wish also to thank our business manager for his hard and diligent work in being able to negotiate two new agreements bringing the journeyman rate up to \$2.75 plus a graduating scale for apprentices ranging to \$2 per hour, enabling us to be brought up into the higher brackets of pay in the state of New York. We understand he is now working on our next one. Keep it up, Pat.

We wish to extend our congratulations to our clambake committee for making our annual clambake a success. The

grove was swell, the boys all claim they had plenty and all our friends and neighbors were happy. Thanks to all our friends who attended.

M. J. MARATA, P. S.

Port Arthur Man Named Delegate to AFL Meet

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—City Electrical Inspector Joe A. Verret will represent five states as one of eight delegates from the United States and Canada, representing the I. B. E. W. at the A. F. of L. National Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 15. Verret was chosen as a delegate by I. B. E. W. International President Dan Tracy. Verret will represent the I. B. E. W. of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Arizona. L. U. 390 is grateful to President Tracy for the honor thus conferred on one of our members. L. U. 390 is grateful that Joe Verret is our member and had the recognized ability and experience to qualify him for this high honor.

Joe Verret, Jack Taylor and R. H. Wood are just back home from Jackson, Miss., where they attended the annual convention of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, 7th section. They reported that they made several recommendations for changes in the code, and these are being considered by the officers of the section. The meeting was attended by representatives from industry, factories, contractors and in fact from the entire electrical industry.

Our Business Manager E. B. Black reports that Representative J. W. Null from Brother Louie Ingram's office has been here working with Black in a case before the National Labor Relations Board, involving representation of members of our union employed by the Jefferson Chemical Co.

Brother Black also reports that work for our members in this area is very slow and getting slower, nevertheless

L. U. 390 is busy helping train more men for the fewer available jobs by sponsoring one night school class for apprentice electricians and one for The Electrical Code here in Port Arthur and two classes in code in Orange.

Joe Verret, Lonnie Pickler, E. B. Black, Joe Miller, W. A. Girouard, and Lawson Wimberly attended the I. B. E. W. Convention in Atlantic City as delegates from 390. They reported a good convention, much constructive work, and a healthy outlook on the national level.

What every local union needs is MORE men like 390's recording secretary, Brother A. J. Stevens. It's miraculous, I don't see how he does it, but there he is doing it right before our eyes. In addition to his regular electrician's work with the Hinote Electric Co., Brother Stevens is our recording secretary which is a man-sized spare time job, which he has to do for free besides. Then he is President of the Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council and active in their work. He is active in Labor's League for Political Education. He finds time to prepare and deliver a 15-minute radio speech designed to create good will for labor unions. This is over KOLE once a week. And now in local city politics he has just been elected with the highest number of votes of any candidate to a City Charter Change Council. Congrats A. J. and we wish you continued good luck and hope that some way or somehow you will be rewarded for your outstanding good work for union labor.

L. U. 390's treasurer E. C. Vickers has been off from work for several weeks with a fever that just won't quit. He is at his camp near Village Mills. R. H. Wood is still catching those big black sea bass from Port Arthur's Sidewalk in the Sea, recently bringing home two, one of which weighed 72 and the other 122 pounds. Brother E. B. Black performed a beautiful presentation ceremony presenting Pop Holcombe with a 30-year service pin, on the occasion of his retirement. Very impressive!

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.



"Hollywood first nights spoiled me for this stuff."

Feels Pride at Extent of Growth of Organization

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—As we read in the November JOURNAL of the highlights, reports and guest speaker addresses at the Twenty-third Convention of our great organization, we find ourselves glowing with pride and enthused with the scope and magnitude of progress since the earliest days.

It is indeed noteworthy that two captains of industry spoke at the Convention, expressing the happy unity existent and the good outlook for the future of their respective organizations; namely, Robert McChesney, president of the National Electrical Contractors' Association and Albert T. O'Neill, president of the Buffalo-Niagara Electric Corporation.

President Dan Tracy's report and all other officers' reports are significant of the huge amount of work necessary to operating an international union of our size.

To you, Brother Milne, as editor (and to your staff as well), the November issue of our JOURNAL will be recognized as a monumental tablet to your ceaseless efforts within our Brotherhood.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

Says Labor Should Start A Public Relations Program

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Well boys, here I am again. This time with a brand new idea. I only hope that I will be able to put across my idea, so that each and every reader will understand just what I mean, and that I will get a few supporters to the cause.

The time is coming, if it isn't here now, for labor to follow the major companies in this idea, which is the opening of a Public Relations Department. Go ahead and "beef," I expected it. But nevertheless it is what we need and as I said before, in time we will have to have one. The majority of the big companies, and lots of little ones too, permit all their intercourse with the outside to pass through the Public Relations Department. They do business strictly through this department. It isn't anything new. Some companies have had them for years. Now almost every company, large and small, has put this department into service, and evidently have found out that it works out very satisfactorily, as they still have them, and from what I understand, a neat sum of money is spent for their upkeep. You know as well as I do, that if they were not getting results they surely wouldn't hold on to them.

The most practical way for us to get results from it, is to install such an office in our building trades.

What we need is a man who is thoroughly familiar with the Taft-Hartley Law. A man who has been associated with labor in an official capacity for enough years to know the ins and outs of it. One that will be respected both by ourselves and the other fellow. One that will be "big" enough to command respect from his fellowmen in the newspaper field.

With such a man I believe that labor ought to be able to get closer to our civic organizations. In fact some officer of our locals, especially our business agents should be members of some civic club, or should at different times speak for labor at civic club luncheons or other affairs.

Our public relations man, maybe that isn't the right title for him, but whatever be his title, let him be up on the cause of labor. Then whatever labor has to say about anything let it come through his office, regardless of what it might be—work stoppage, or any kind of labor dispute, or something regarding politics, local, state or nationwide. Let the representatives of each craft affiliated with the building trades get together and let the director know what you want to say, and let him dress it up to where it will make good reading. Then let him release it to the newspapers, or to whomever you want it to go. Then if you also want to go before a civic club luncheon, tell him to run you off 250 words or so on whatever subject you want to speak. In other words let every bit of news come from the same source, and then you won't have the different business agents afraid to make statements about any matter of importance, without first asking some other business agent what he has said about the same matter, so that whatever he says will not run afoul of something said by some other business agent. By all news being cleared through this office it will avoid cross-statements.

As I have said before, it may be a

little early for such an office, but I don't think so. It is something to think about. There are lots of things to be thrashed out, in order to get the office working as a well-oiled machine that we would want it to be. But I believe that once it is inaugurated it will be appreciated by all.

Think it over boys, and I believe you will agree with me.

Remember this old proverb: "A mad beast must have a sober driver."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

Pays Tribute to Work of Local Union Officers

L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—This is the month of December, when greetings are passed around—"Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will." Therefore in the same spirit I believe a word or two of praise for our local's officers would be very much in order. Often times we are all ready to criticize the officers of our local. Constructive criticism is always in order, but while we criticize them we should sometimes stop and think that being an officer in a labor local is mostly a thankless job. An officer is, after all, only human, and will make mistakes. They contribute a lot more time to the affairs of the local than 80 per cent of the members realize.

First there are the monthly meetings. They attend them all, do you? Then there are always a few nights work doing the work that you and I have given them at the meeting. Then there are the executives meetings, and almost every month, two or more extra meetings of some kind or other.

The financial-secretary's position is as well not thought off, for after all there are only about 580 members to look after in his spare time. There are at least five entries to be made for each payment of dues, so that makes 580 x 5 equals 2,900 entries. (There are only 26 working days in the month.) Then there is the minor item of looking after your standing. He has to make his monthly reports, his auditor's reports, mail your receipts, answer the usual correspondence that goes with this position. Then to top this off, the responsibility of watching over your death and pension standing is his. Oh yes, this is just in his spare time.

Your examining committee is functioning very well now, and it is surprising while examining some, how some fellows can believe themselves electricians, when they know so little. Boys, there are a lot of night schools around Montreal, take advantage of them, then you won't be sorry.

Brothers, who are "A" members, almost all know of the unfortunate case of one of our Brothers having lost his standing through been off sick, and his dues were let slip in arrears, and by the evidence it was not his fault. Nevertheless it is his standing that is lost, so for yourself, as well as for your family, make sure that your standing is protected, and one good way to do this is by being in good standing all the time so if anything should happen, you will have some leeway for adjustment. His standing has been appealed to the highest court, the Convention, and no go, so you can see the importance of looking after your own interests.

When this is read in print, we will all

know how our International Brothers south of the border, will have succeeded in electing their friends and defeating their enemies. Let's take a lesson from them, for won't we be having the same thing to go through with next summer here in Canada?

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

Local's First President Is Honored at Dinner-Dance

L. U. 584, TULSA, OKLA.—On Saturday, September 25, L. U. 584 honored our first president, Jack A. Norris, during a program consisting of speeches, a dinner, and dancing. Tribute was also paid to journeymen with long service and young journeymen who recently completed their apprenticeships.

Brother Kenneth Watson opened the program with an invocation. Brother George Shaul, L. U. 584's business manager, presided as master of ceremonies. Brother Shaul introduced Brother Norris, who in turn gave a splendid account of L. U. 584's past. He concluded his portion of the program by presenting service pins and making appropriate remarks to each of the following members: L. L. Haggard, 45 years; J. A. Norris and J. H. Cannon, 40 years; George Turner, John Ecton, G. C. Gadbois, George Gilmore, and Jack Whitener, 35 years; G. D. Rankin, R. E. Reese, Leo Clapper, C. O. Cotten, J. R. Cupples, Roy Daniels, J. C. Darwin, H. C. Gill, Eugene Harris, C. Hartzell, L. L. Kem, D. A. Kurtz, and L. A. West, all have 30 years' service; the remaining have 25 years' service, H. W. Hicks, H. L. Land, J. C. Lees, T. E. Lively, R. C. Logan, Sam Mason, S. W. Spurrier, L. W. Sieber, and W. F. Collins.

After the presentation of service pins, Brother Shaul introduced Robert M. Earley, field representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor. During his speech, Mr. Earley complimented L. U. 584 and the Eastern Oklahoma Chapter of the N. E. C. A. for the aggressive joint administration of their apprenticeship system. Earley called special attention to the fact that the local union had spent considerable money to construct a laboratory wherein the apprentices are being taught the technical aspects of the trade. He also complimented the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for exercising much good judgment in the selection of young men entering the industry. At this writing, there are 56 apprentices indentured to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. By experience they are divided into two groups for instructional purposes. Two competent instructors have been selected by the committee, and apprentices attend classes in related study two hours per night two nights per week, for a total of 144 hours each year.

Mr. Earley concluded his portion of the program by presenting certificates of completion issued by the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the electrical industry to the following: James Porter, G. W. Elsey, C. O. Watson, H. E. Duff, G. H. Ramsey, E. B. Hancock, and M. E. Wise.

Entertainment following the presentation of service pins and certificates of completion consisted of songs by the ladies quartet, a vocal solo by Brother

Present to Honor Local's First President



Veteran members of L. U. 584, Tulsa, Okla., who received service buttons at ceremony which also honored Jack Norris, first president of the local.



Jack Norris giving speech at affair held to honor him as first president of L. U. 584.

Doc Hunt's little sister Rita, an accordion number by Jack Cannon, Jr., piano numbers by Brother J. C. Lee's son, Bobby.

The festivity was held at the American Legion Hut. O. W. Reynolds, Oscar E. King, E. J. Crabtree, and Jacob S. Davis were responsible as entertainment committee for this sumptuous affair. This writer highly commends this committee on the behalf of the membership of L. U. 584 for doing such a splendid job.

As you all know I was just recently appointed to take over the neglected press secretary job. I am strictly new at this work, so welcome criticism.

W. F. "BILL" LIVELY, P. S.

Atlanta Journeyman Scale Is Upped in Negotiations

L. U. 613, ATLANTA, GA.—Brevity is the soul of wit. This will be brief and witless, too. Just bits of news.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Atlanta piddled while Rome paraded—last Labor Day, that is. Atlanta labor had good excuses but up in Rome, Ga., all the A. F. of L. unions turned out with floats and bands and fire wagons and whistles and hollering and had themselves a parade. Is Atlanta labor's fight, past history while in Rome it is current events? There'll come a day. The accompanying picture shows the impressive float entered by the Brothers of our branch at Rome.

Our contract committee called for reinforcements so Roland Mills and Clarence Latham opened up a verbal barrage that helped bag 12 cents increase for the rest of the year with an additional 13 cents coming January 1. Apprentices got proportional increases. Journeymen scale will be \$2.25.

Delegates Carver, Collier, Peters, Wise, Guffin, Durand and Torbit returned from the convention with fine reports on the proceedings. Lem Hightower was detained up nawth. We'll try to get his report in the *Police Gazette* when he recuperates.

All the Brothers who read my last piece really bragged on it and I want to thank all three of them.

O. B. CRENSHAW, P. S.

Value of Biennial Convention Cited by New York Writer

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Twenty-third Convention is over. The memory lingers on. It is a nice memory. You will recall the convention immedi-

ately followed the Miss America Pageant at Atlantic City. When I went to register at convention headquarters, I at first thought I might have wandered into some holdover part of the Miss America Pageant. I could say that I was greeted by a bevy of pulchritudinous femininity; that would be prosaic. I will state that the I. O. used very good psychology in that the first people encountered were some very nice and extremely gracious young ladies from our International Office. They took care of the registration of delegates in sort of a "Welcome; glad to see you" manner. They were superb in EVERY way.

In the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, January, 1948, issue, under the heading Executive Council Meeting, sub-head "Our Next Convention," information is given that requests were received to postpone the 1948 convention. I must confess that on first reading I was inclined to go along with postponement. After giving the matter considerable thought during the convention and since (this is being written October 10), I wholeheartedly go along with the idea of a convention AT LEAST EVERY TWO YEARS AND THAT WITH A FULL REALIZATION OF THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE TO THE I. O. AS WELL AS TO THE VARIOUS LOCAL UNIONS, I AM FULLY CONVINCED THAT NO MATTER WHAT THE EXPENSE NOR TO WHOM, CONVENTIONS AT LEAST EVERY TWO YEARS ARE FULLY JUSTIFIED. The convention every four years is, primarily, an ELECTION OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS' CONVENTION. The selection of our International officers is, to say the least, a very important part of the Fourth-year Convention.

The results of these elections of our International officers may leave some scars; they may cause some disappointments due perhaps to bitterness. No I will change that word to intensities. But the I. B. E. W. is a democratic institution so after election it should be and is a case of THE KING IS DEAD; GOD SAVE THE KING. Disappointments wear off. Scars become, at the worst, only scar tissues. Matters adjust themselves. We pursue our normal way of life and then along comes our two-year convention (no election).

The delegates meet, renew friendships, exchange views, conduct, discuss and dispose of a backlog of business of two years standing in a democratic way by the will of the majority. I believe the two-year convention idea is so important that it would behoove locals of small capital to economize in every other way, if necessary, to save, yes and even assess their membership in order to have representation at a convention held at least every two years. The conventions should be held at least every two years. Every local union should be represented in order to get a first-hand picture of what is going on and to become better acquainted one with the other, to get a first hand, more intimate acquaintanceship with our International officers in order that we may bring back a truer picture of their abilities. All of which is also true of potential International officers in the person of candidates for International office. That, to my mind, is an exemplification of the best concept of the democratic way of life and which most certainly applies

to a possibly greater I. B. E. W. A convention every two years cannot do other than solidify our great Brotherhood.

I would like here and now to make the observation that I had the pleasure of again meeting two of the "weldest" sick men it was every my good fortune to know, Al Hutloff, L. U. 52, and the only one of his kind, George Renz, L. U. 164.

Al Hutloff, L. U. 52, is a master of terpsichore, an example of what the well-dressed man should wear as well as a human dynamo. Whence the energy Al? I expect to see Al featured in *Esquire* very shortly. George Renz, L. U. 164, was in great voice and Joe Lorenz, L. U. 25, certainly gave that "Mike" a trouncing from which it won't recover until the next convention two years hence. While walking along the Boardwalk returning from the dance at Convention Hall and accompanied by Mrs. T., I was insulted by being asked for an introduction to my daughter. Who were the insulters? Just a gang of "beloved cookies" and I mean that in the same way that we in Brooklyn refer to our Brooklyn Dodgers as our "Beloved Bums."

There were also present and as genial as ever John C. (Sharkey) Ball, L. U. 358, as well as Mark A. Costello and Bill Halleran, L. U. 25. There were, of course, a few more delegates (2,000). There were also a few International officers and representatives but this is our own pigeon; the "oi polloi" as it were.

I had the pleasure of meeting a great many delegates. I cannot mention them all and if I attempted so to do Mr. Editor would undoubtedly snap the whip and, who knows, may even invoke rationing. I will, however, mention the delegates from L. U. 949, Austin, Minn., among whom were Delegate and Mrs. Delegate John S. Workman, a delightful and charming couple. I met a great many Mr. Delegates but I also met a great many Mrs. Delegates.

I am a Southerner inasmuch as my

New Coal Preparation Plant at West Virginia



Coal preparation plant nearing completion at Gary, W. Va. Electrical work was done by members of L. U. 637, Roanoke, Va., for Dingle Clark Electrical Construction Co. Installation includes approximately 350 electric motors pulling miles of conveyor belts with interlocking controls, and will handle 25,000 tons of coal per day.

parents came from the South (of Ireland), and I was glad to meet from L. U. 734: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Atwood, J. T. Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shelton, as well as the redoubtable L. R. Baker with Mrs. Baker but I am still wondering where that man Baker dug up that judge. Pet what a driver. I am also wondering, and I think Mrs. Atwood could, if she would, tell me whose mother-in-law fainted and why. I was disappointed in not meeting my pal, Frank Condon, of L. U. 916.

The officers and members of L. U. 664 extend to all officers and members of the I. B. E. W. the season's greetings and

most sincere best wishes for a very merry and peaceful Christmas and a most prosperous New Year.

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

Columbus Local Opens School With Heavy Enrollment

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO—Hello brethren and fellow wire twisters, and picnic goers. We have just had our annual picnic. Southern baked ham and all the trimmings headed the menu. Other refreshments were served.

The ladies of the organization served the dinner and the brethren of the other crafts served the refreshments.

We opened our electrical school October 18. We have a very nice enrollment.

Our work here is progressing quite smoothly. Our big job at Lustron is moving right along and work here looks very good at the present time.

V. H. (INSPECTOR) STANTON.

Reports Jobs as Slow to Develop in Knoxville

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—I am sure you are all familiar with that old saying, "Only fools and newcomers predict the weather." I have come to the conclusion that this will also apply to the fellow who predicts the prospect of work on Government jobs. I am forced to admit I am no newcomer, so should have known better than to predict a few months ago, that we would soon be calling for outside help. The jobs are so slow developing, owing to the shortage of first one kind of material and then another, that other jobs reach the lay-off stage fast enough to furnish men as fast as the new jobs need them. However, no one has lost any time to speak of yet, and we are very hopeful that this condition will continue well up into 1949. This hope is based on two major projects. First, the University of Tennessee is going to build a big hospital for the

Float Entered in Labor Day Parade, Rome, Ga.



Members of L. U. 613, Atlanta, shown on the float the local entered in parade at Rome, Ga. Aboard are H. M. Carver, R. E. Shadix, O. B. Creusshaw, M. E. Fricks, Tom Adams, R. E. Hulsey, T. S. Medlock, Carl Roberson, Paul Grant, C. E. Freeman. Red Wise is the gentleman seated.

study of the use of atomic isotopes in the fight against disease, also one more big dormitory. Second, major developments in housing and business locations are now in progress both here and in Oak Ridge.

Our Apprentice School is developing to the point that we are very proud of it. The attendance is very good and we are getting a workshop fitted out for the students to study and experiment with. More on this subject later when I get more details.

Before this appears in print, the election, like our Twenty-third Convention, will be history. Let us hope it will be history of which we will have a right to be just as proud.

J. W. MORRIS, P. S.

Curtis Bay Yard Is Busy With Coast Guard Work

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Congratulations are in order, Brothers, as this is my third anniversary as your press secretary, and my report will be dedicated as such. In looking over my files for the first letter I ever wrote to any magazines or periodicals, I stated that I would give my reports to you as I receive them from all sources—grapevine included. Well fellows, now I can say that it really is a job. I have been complimented and I have been denounced, but I'm sweating it out. Yes sir, I can take it!

It really looks good to see the yard still buzzing and buzzing with work. The good ships "Mendota" and "Pontchartrain" are completed and here comes the "Cherokee" and the "Sebago" pulling into the creek for work to be done before spring rolls around.

At the regular meeting of October 15 we had the pleasure to hear the full report of the convention by our delegate, Charles Burkhart, our financial secretary. It was a very lengthy and impressive report. The body accepted the report and gave Brother Burkhart a rising vote of thanks.

And now again for the "Flashy Flashes."

At this writing the general election has not come off yet so I'm unable to quote on same. But I hope that everyone who is entitled to vote will vote and don't depend on the other fellow. After all he cannot vote for you.

President Hanly has appointed Mr. Clair Irvin to the Executive Board to fill a vacancy created by Mr. Huhn leaving our state.

The Entertainment Committee must be in a huddle to cook up something—real soon we hope.

Now in closing this anniversary report, ye scribe, in behalf of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1383 takes this means to wish everyone of you a very, very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

Voices Support for Men Of Local Now on Strike

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—In a recent newspaper item we were told about the threatened strike, in 1780, of the justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. They were finally, after nearly

six months, granted two "cost of living bonuses" to add to their yearly salaries of \$500. The justices claimed that "West Indian goods" (the major item was rum) was seven times higher than previously.

We wonder if they would have continued the strike so long if they had had a union with an efficient business manager.

We applaud our Brothers of Norwood Local 769. Their strike is for a just cause. We hope their victory will not be long delayed.

They like ourselves are free men, who expect a fair wage in return for our best efforts and skillful production, of goods that are selling at higher prices.

In 1938 the Fair Labor Standards Act set the minimum hourly wage at 25 cents and this was to be increased in a year and again in 1945. Prices were at that time as low as at any time and since have risen to more than three times as high. Wages have not gone up proportionately.

At Wheelers we are having a speedup in work. All those laid off last spring are back at work as well as several new ones.

We have been told that our product MUST be of first quality.

Each of us feels a certain pride in the job we do. We don't plan to let any reflector pass through our hands unless we have given our best skill to its completion. Some of the tools we use could be improved upon.

A month ago we were told that enamel tanks were to be put into use at once. Still some of the sprayers are using the overhead enamel buckets, which feed the enamel by gravity, while the tanks force the enamel into the hoses. The incentive rates are the same, although a sprayer equipped with the tanks can do more work per hour.

We all understand and enter into the rejoicing of Bill and Avis Pierce, whose son Dick is home on a furlough after a year with the Air Force in Alaska. Also their daughter Joan has been released from Massachusetts General Hospital, after a long and serious illness.

Bea Struthers and son Skippy are here from California as guests of her mother Ida Ferris.

Louis Sangiolo is receiving congratulations upon his recent marriage.

Howard Estes says that his new son has a better head of hair than he has. Could be that Sonny takes after Grandpa Bill. Most of us remember how Bill could grow more whiskers in a week than Santa Claus could produce in a year.

And of course we must have a weather report. Wonderful, wonderful autumn! Please, Mr. Weatherman, keep the ice and snow in the sky until July. We have enough cold weather in the wintertime without ice and snow. We wore out our shovels and snow-boots last winter. We would enjoy the beautiful snow so much more with a background of morning-glories and bathing beauties. Please, please, be kind.

And let us be ready to open the door when opportunity knocks. It may be knocking to remind us of a kindness that is close at hand, waiting the word or deed that nobody else can say, or do. Don't miss a chance to be kind today, it will be better than money in the bank when, or if, your need comes some day.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Illinois Locals Assist Member to Build House

L. U. 1515, DIXON, ILL.—Recently we received a letter from Arthur and Fern Chatham addressed to "All who voluntarily contributed a sum of money for our benefit" and saying "We wish to thank you, one and all for a most generous gift and a very delightful surprise."

Brother Chatham was issued an honorary withdrawal card in August. He is doing fine now and the Brothers in Mendota are seeing to it that the house he was going to build is going to be built. The amount collected was \$1,568.75 and Locals 1557, 1510 and 1530 also participated in the collection of this sum. This makes one have renewed hope that the Brotherhood of Man is not just an empty phrase.

The Chathams wanted their "thank you" note put on all our bulletin boards and this was done, but we thought perhaps it should be mentioned in the "Local Lines" section of our JOURNAL also.

ELWEN SLOTHOWER, F. S.

The Gracious Time

(Continued from page 12)

to your holiday visitors as a pleasant little remembrance.

Christmas Lake

Each year on our Christmas page we make a suggestion for decorating a Christmas table. The suggestion this year is simple but quite effective, especially if used at night with only candles for illumination. Take a large flat pan, preferably round, and place it in the center of your table. Arrange pieces of evergreen around the pan until the edges are completely disguised. Fill the pan with water and color it very dark with a few drops of ink or vegetable coloring. You now have a miniature black lake. At the ten-cent store you can purchase red and green floating flower candles. Buy several of these to float on your lake. Lighted and with only the gleam from other candles on the table or nearby, the effect is very unusual and beautiful. I know you'll like it.

Our space is growing short but we must include one or two Christmas recipes. This year I think we'll choose two recipes for Christmas cookies from across the sea.

Norwegian Kringle

- 1 cup of sugar
- 1 cup of rich sour cream
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon soda
- 3 cups cake flour
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 ounce chocolate, optional.

Dissolve sugar in rich cream. Sift flour, salt, cinnamon and soda together. Combine with the cream and sugar. If chocolate is used, melt and add last. Drop from teaspoon on buttered cookie

sheet and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) Makes 4½ dozen.

Lebkuchen

- 5 eggs
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 cup finely shredded citron
- ¼ cup finely chopped candied cherries
- ¾ cup almonds, finely chopped
- 4½ cups cake flour
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon salt.

Beat eggs till thick. Add sugar gradually and beat well. Add citron, cherries, almonds and the flour which has been sifted with the spices and the salt. Roll and cut in squares. Let stand overnight and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until a very light brown. Makes about 96 squares. To make the following designs, omit citron, cherries and almonds and bake as above.

Christmas Trees: Cut trees with a knife and cut away the edges of the tree with a corrugated cutter. Sprinkle liberally with green sugar. Ornament with colored candies and bake.

Christmas Wreaths: Cut with doughnut cutter. Sprinkle liberally with green sugar. Dot with tiny red candies and bake.

And the Children

We can't conclude our Christmas page without a little word for the children, for "the gracious time" surely belongs to them more than to anyone else. Here is a little suggestion for the very small ones, to keep them occupied while you are busy with your Christmas preparations. Cut a Christmas tree from green construction paper, or draw an outline which may be filled in with green crayon. Then give them a handful of assorted buttons and beads from your button bag, a coarse needle and heavy thread and let them sew the button "ornaments" on the trees.

Let the children share in all your preparations for Christmas. They will enjoy it so much more if you do. On the page opposite the woman's page this month is a Christmas story especially for the children. Maybe you'll want to read it to them on Christmas Eve. I hope you will and I hope they enjoy it as much as I enjoyed writing it for them.

In closing, may I wish you much, much happiness at "the gracious time" and a 1949 that's "gracious" all year through.

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Little Miracle

(Continued from page 13)

doomed to disappointment and she had a great fear too, that the blow to the child's faith would be almost too

much for her to stand and might leave a scar on the tender little spirit.

In vain she explained and begged Tina not to expect the Christmas tree, but to no avail. Finally she left the little girl who had drifted off to sleep with a happy little smile on her lips.

Later on that night, Mama went back to Tina's room and arranged her Christmas present on the small table by her bed—the rag doll she had made from scraps of old cloth, the little cradle which Papa had fashioned from a cereal box and some pieces of chocolate which American soldiers in the area had given her for Tina's Christmas.

It seemed a pathetically small group of gifts and Mama's heart was sad when she thought how poor a substitute these presents were for the bright and shining tree little Tina had longed to see.

Christmas Day dawned bright and clear. Mama heard Tina when she woke up and heard her exclaim with pleasure over her homemade Christmas presents. "Oh Mama, it's such a lovely doll," she said gratefully. "She's so soft and cuddly." "Then you aren't disappointed about not having a Christmas tree?" asked Mama. "Oh the Christ Child will bring it later I know," said Tina confidently. He will have so many folks to help today, I told Him He could leave me till last," said the child.

All day long Tina was happy and gay and played contentedly with the rag doll. She exclaimed with joy over the good Christmas dinner—one that would seem meager to you little boys and girls who read this page and who have good food to eat every day. This German family had a little piece of meat, roasted, their first meat in a long time, and there were potatoes and red cabbage, and for dessert a cake with raisins. Mama had had to save sugar and shortening for a long time to make it and their American soldier friends had provided powdered eggs from their supplies so this little family might have a Christmas treat.

"Such a good dinner, Mama," said Tina as she undressed for bed. "And Mama, the Christ Child will be bringing my tree soon—I bet as soon as I am in bed." Again Mama tried to tell her there wouldn't be a tree but Tina insisted that the Christ Child who loved little children would not fail her. And the mother who marvelled at the childlike faith kissed the little girl and left her.

About an hour later Mama cautiously opened the door to Tina's wee room to see if she were asleep.

Tina was sitting up in bed, her cheeks flushed, her eyes bright and her whole little face lighted up with pleasure. "Oh, Mama," she cried, "You just missed it! The Christ

International Treasurer In IBEW 48 Years

The accompanying photo of our International Treasurer was snapped on the boardwalk at Atlantic City during the Twenty-third Convention. "Billy" Hogan has been a member of our Brotherhood for 48 years. A member of L.U. No. 3, New York City, he was initiated into that local in February, 1900.



He has served the Brotherhood as International Treasurer since 1909.

Child was here with the most beautiful Christmas tree in the world. It was tall and green and was covered with the shiniest balls—all red and blue and green and silver. And there were a million little shimmering lights all over it and there was tinsel and little angels and candy canes and all the wonderful things you told me about—only it was all so much more beautiful than I ever thought it could be. And on top was a beautiful, sparkling star, like the star of Bethlehem!

"Oh my little Tina," said her mother, hugging her to her breast. "You have had a wonderful dream, dear." "Oh no Mama, it wasn't a dream," said Tina. It was all true. I reached out and touched the branches and the ornaments and ate candy from the tree and I held the star in my hand. It was as real as real!"

And Mama smiled happily and rocked Tina back and forth, joyful for the dream that had come to Tina and preserved her child's faith in the Christ Child. And by and by Tina drifted off to sleep again.

Then as Mama laid her back on the pillow, she noticed something clutched tight in the little hand. As the small curled fingers relaxed something bright and shining dropped to the coverlet. The Mother could hardly believe her eyes. "It's a little miracle," she whispered. And her heart was filled with gladness. She knew that no world, even a sad and wartorn one, can be so bad, when there is a Christ Child—a Christ Child Who so loves little children that He performed a miracle to preserve a little girl's faith and trust. For the object that rolled from little Tina's unclasped fist was A SHINING STAR—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MOST PERFECT ORNAMENT the Mother had ever seen!

Death Claims for October, 1948

L. U.	Name	Amount
369	Herman Erhardt	\$1,000.00
347	Harvey Penney	500.00
903	T. C. Bowen	200.00
426	Elmer Grant Barber	1,000.00
58	Edward J. O'Brien	1,000.00
874	Donald P. Howe	200.00
2	Thomas O'Brien	1,000.00
3	Guyon Antonucci	1,000.00
1. O. (124)	B. E. Marriott	1,000.00
124	Irvin N. Jacobs	1,000.00
1. O. (205)	Clarence A. Hepler	475.00
90	Hugh Francis Kelly	1,000.00
437	Arthur A. Wallace	1,000.00
11	Orville Wm. Brandt	475.00
134	Edwin R. Banks	1,000.00
26	Roy H. Woadley	1,000.00
670	Walter E. Gill	1,000.00
124	Royd R. Shreck	1,000.00
134	Frank Kunert	1,000.00
721	Thomas H. Jones	1,000.00
897	Howard E. Huey	1,000.00
124	Charles E. Lund	1,000.00
106	Harry Loop	1,000.00
124	Walter Utescher	1,000.00
3	Lewis W. Smith	1,000.00
931	Paul Stanley	1,000.00
229	Vivian Woodward	1,000.00
1245	Edgar Lee Edwards	1,000.00
1. O. (38)	Adolph Baloun	1,000.00
58	Clarence Rockey	1,000.00
1. O. (122)	Tony Faller	1,000.00
6	James J. Owens, Jr.	1,000.00
45	Milton D. Crowell	1,000.00
1. O. (501)	H. J. Nolan	1,000.00
1. O. (211)	William E. Flister	1,000.00
1. O. (46)	Charles H. Knapp	1,000.00
204	Herbert McNair Burke	1,000.00
499	Harley Little	1,000.00
965	Roy L. Schneider	1,000.00
98	Arthur P. Coyle	888.89
26	Edward J. Plarr	1,000.00
867	Oliver J. Christ	1,000.00
120	George A. Stroyewski	825.00
31	Edwin H. Fray	1,000.00
18	Ralph H. Goshring	1,000.00
18	John Acland	200.00
1. O. (1212)	L. E. Suhadolnik	200.00
22	John Charles Menger	1,000.00
730	F. W. Rowland	650.00
1319	Raymond Martin	1,000.00
1. O. (949)	Norman G. Dorland	825.00
253	Einar Larsen	1,000.00
9	Reinhardt W. Drawert	1,000.00
428	O. N. Killingsbeck	200.00
723	Harold A. Smith	1,000.00
874	Charles Roberts	1,000.00
27	Frank Joseph Walch	1,000.00
204	R. C. Klobucher	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Glenn Earl Logan	1,000.00
11	Joe Thomas	1,000.00
716	Henry M. Muller	1,000.00
880	Claud Beamer McLean	475.00
1. O. (134)	Grant Anderson	1,000.00
1451	A. Cameron	1,000.00
134	Harry Taylor	200.00
122	Walter J. Bowen	1,000.00
7	R. S. Hetherington	1,000.00
9	Leon N. Perkins	1,000.00
103	Henry F. Lawson	1,000.00
497	Charles A. Jones	222.22
398	Claude A. Cox	1,000.00
25	Ralph Swofford	200.00
18	Edward R. Landrigan	1,000.00
501	Scott A. Cartwell	1,000.00
861	Isle Goldowsky	333.33
1. O. (3)	Thomas A. Brown	1,000.00
744	Francis J. Gill	1,000.00
22	Oliver S. Odell	1,000.00
43	John Houllston	1,000.00
90	Henry H. Stahlhut	1,000.00
494	Lester J. Mitchell	1,000.00
9	Harold C. Brand	1,000.00
1076	Samuel V. Corona	1,000.00
481	Earl H. Little	1,000.00
52	Clarence A. Jack	300.00
659	Thomas F. Osborne	1,000.00
5	Harry Ross	1,000.00
333	Charles M. Knock	1,000.00
43	Anthony Walter Dziedzia	650.00
263	Paul P. Conroy, Sr.	1,000.00
16	Francis J. Gallagher	1,000.00
1. O. (38)	Ray E. Holloway	650.00
136	Raymond George Lane	1,000.00
1. O. (352)	Louis W. Gelb	1,000.00
712	William H. Chappell	825.00
859	J. J. Sankers	1,000.00
28	Benson R. Barragan	1,000.00
133	Michael Demella	1,000.00
1091	Henry J. Brooks, Sr.	1,000.00
73	Edward W. Burhans	1,000.00
716	Leslie Walter Watson	1,000.00
1155	Clifford Atkley	150.00
48	David McKenzie	150.00
3	Jack H. Housh	150.00
77	Daniel J. Dilworth	150.00
409	George Gauck	150.00
1037	L. B. Norman	150.00
	George Watkins	1,000.00
	D. M. Neilson	1,000.00
Total		\$93,944.44

IN MEMORIAM

Reinhardt Drawert, L. U. No. 9
Initiated June 22, 1937

Zeb Fields, L. U. No. 9
Initiated June 4, 1925

John A. Gates, L. U. No. 9
Initiated March 9, 1896

Henry F. Lawson, L. U. No. 9
Initiated December 17, 1918

Raymond G. Lane, L. U. No. 16
Initiated August 4, 1942

John T. Rouse, L. U. No. 16
Initiated August 21, 1942

John Acland, L. U. No. 18
Initiated June 4, 1941

Michael A. Murdock, L. U. No. 18
Initiated June 3, 1945

John Houllston, L. U. No. 23
Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

M. L. Davlin, L. U. No. 66
Initiated August 15, 1934

Robinson S. Hetherington,
L. U. No. 122
Initiated June 14, 1924

Boyd R. Shreck, L. U. No. 124
Initiated February 14, 1929

William H. Chappell, L. U. No. 136
Initiated December 2, 1943

Einar Larsen, L. U. No. 253
Initiated June 1, 1941, in L. U. No. 1264

Roy Holloway, L. U. No. 263
Initiated September 21, 1945

Cecil S. Dumas, L. U. No. 465
Initiated December 20, 1947

Thomas Osborne, L. U. No. 481
Initiated December 10, 1942, in L. U. No. 577

Clarence R. Lenox, L. U. No. 609
Initiated October 1, 1918

James F. Perry, L. U. No. 637
Initiated December 14, 1946

C. B. McLean, L. U. No. 752
Initiated January 28, 1946

Grant Anderson, L. U. No. 880
Initiated March 1, 1943

Howard Edward Huey, L. U. No. 897
Initiated October 1, 1935

Harold Steele, L. U. No. 914
Initiated October 21, 1941

Paul W. Stanley, L. U. No. 931
Initiated June 18, 1943

Andrew Corrigan, L. U. No. 1031
Initiated November 1, 1945

Edith Ebner, L. U. No. 1031
Initiated November 1, 1942

Veronica Johnston, L. U. No. 1031
Initiated September 10, 1937

Chester Smith, L. U. No. 1031
Initiated November 1, 1947

Carl G. Strom, L. U. No. 1031
Initiated October 1, 1947

Frank Hill, L. U. No. 1048
Initiated October 21, 1942

Ralph R. Duensing, L. U. No. 1245
Initiated October 30, 1944

Edgar Lee Edwards, L. U. No. 1245
Initiated October 25, 1933

Berthold Lovinich, L. U. No. 1320
Initiated April 1, 1943

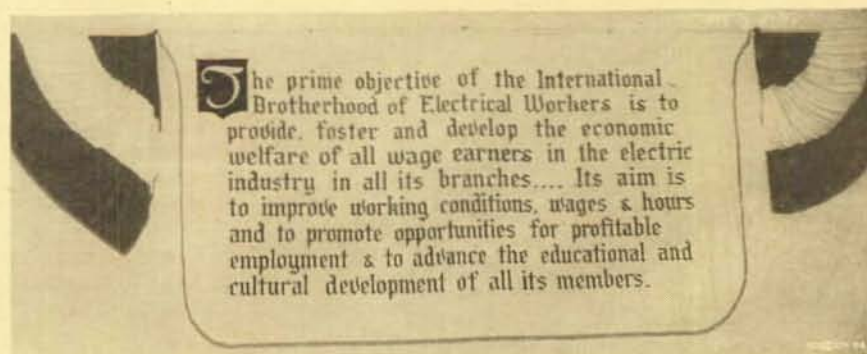
William B. Hemberger, L. U. No. 1335
Initiated March 13, 1944

A. Patterson, L. U. No. 1432
Initiated February 24, 1948

Otto Becker, L. U. No. 1439
Initiated February 1, 1946

Robert McCall, L. U. No. 1439
Initiated February 1, 1946

Convention Banner That Told Its Own Story



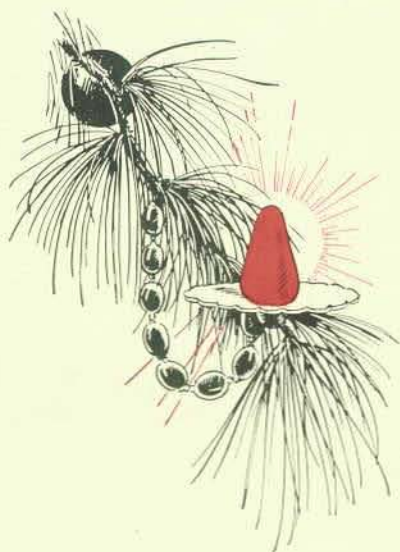
A photograph of one of the banners that were hung in convention hall, Atlantic City, for the Twenty-third Convention of the I.B.E.W., September 13-18.

Season's Greetings

from the members of the
INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Another successful year in the history of the I. B. E. W. is fast running out. The members of this Council, though widely separated by space, join in spirit to wish you and your loved ones a truly happy Christmas.

Fraternally,



CHARLES M. PAULSEN, *Chairman,*
Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS P. MARCIANTE,
Trenton, N. J.

CHARLES E. CAFFREY,
Springfield, Mass.

OLIVER MYERS,
Toledo, Ohio

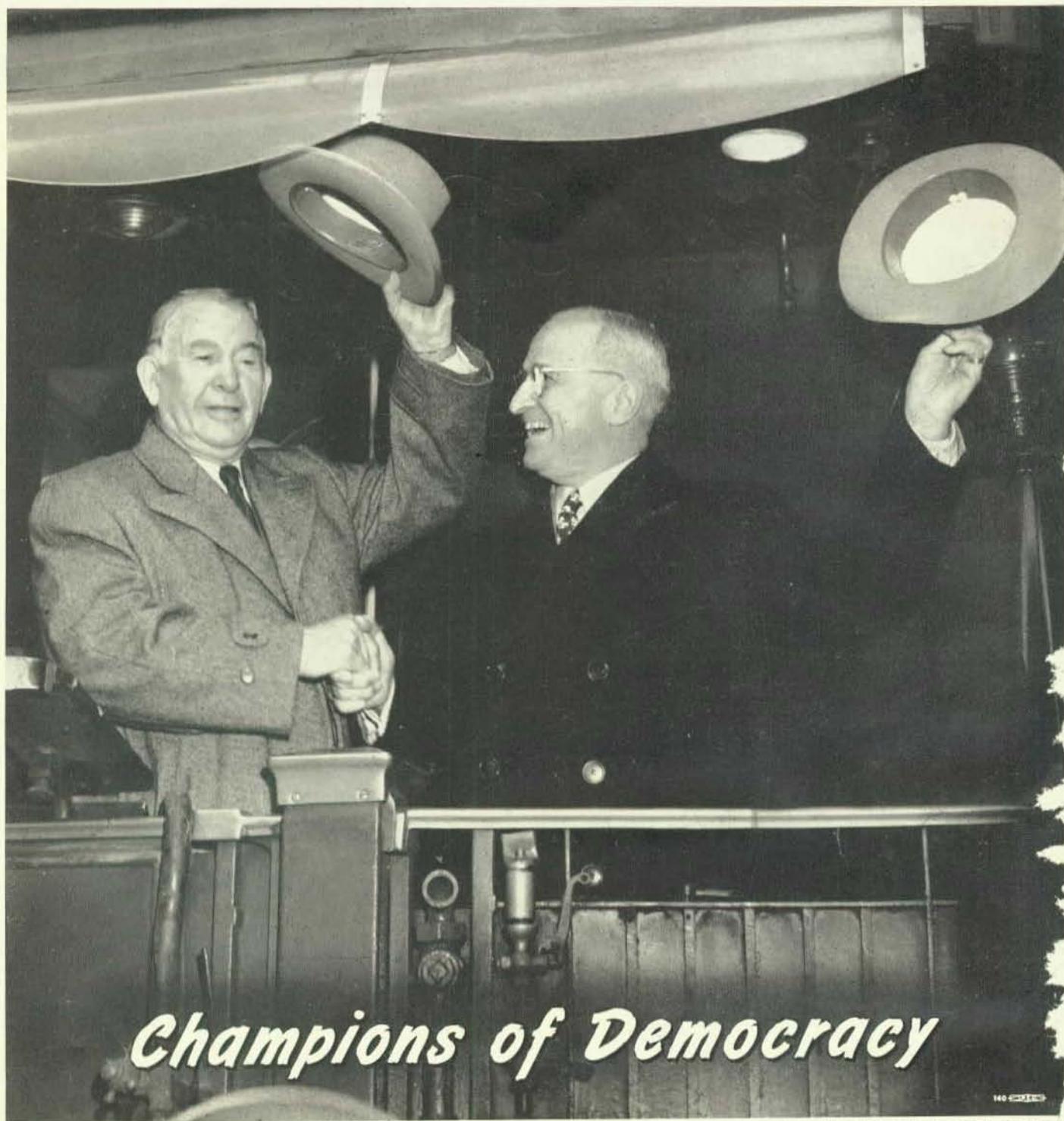
CARL G. SCHOLTZ,
Baltimore, Md.

H. H. BROACH,
Washington, D. C.

C. R. CARLE,
Shreveport, La.

CHARLES J. FOEHN,
San Francisco, Calif.

KEITH COCKBURN,
Stratford, Ont., Canada



Exclusive Ransdell photo by Frank Alexander.

President Harry S. Truman and Vice President-elect Alben Barkley arrive back in Washington after their triumph at the polls. And the nation's press paid tribute to Labor for its contribution to this great victory:

"Organized labor counted up a tremendous victory at the polls, far and away its most significant triumph in the history of American politics."

—*Washington Evening Star*.

"Labor did 'get out the vote' as the President had pleaded with it to do. It did respond to the campaign to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and defeat the return to power of a party which was pictured as a symbol of reaction."

—*The New York Times*.

"... Politically the biggest factor was labor."

—*Kansas City Star*.

"... the political forces of organized labor were stronger than anyone believed possible."

—*Los Angeles Times*.

"... the total victory reflects dramatically the role which labor plays, and will certainly continue to play, in our national politics."

—*New York Herald Tribune*.

"Organized labor . . . did a magnificent job in mustering its followers for an all-out drive on Republican Senators and House members."

—*Newsweek*.

"Mr. Truman's election can be explained in many different ways. But we believe that when all the adventitious factors have been checked off, the solid residue will suggest that it was organized labor . . . which determined the result."

—*The Baltimore Sun*.